

43-1943

Gold Coast

Independent

Accra, Gold Coast

West Africa

Kind Head Dies Aged 130 years

1943 MAY

O P O B O:-

The death has occurred here of Chief Ekitoh Altai Ebio, the oldest living man [or about the oldest in Nigeria] in his residence at Ikot Obong Ibekwe at the age of 130.

Chief Ebio was born in the year 1813 and took a very active part in the slave traffic before the advent of the British Government.

But unlike his contemporaries he was exceedingly kind and liberal having been known to lease out a wide piece of land to the Nigerian Government free of charge and another area situated between the Imo bank to the Mercantile house on identical conditions.

He was also known during his Chieftaincy to have donated his entire yearly income of £80 for education of the sons and daughters of Ikot Obong Ibekwe.

He was converted in 1940 into a Christian following which he bore all is 10s.

June 26 1943
Eight days prior to his death which he foresaw this local Methu selah was to have summoned his sons grand sons and great grand sons and daughters and lectured them on the principles of righteous living.

He lived for some days after and died a peaceful death. Interment took place in the cemetery before the Ibibio members of the community.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian

AFRICA

of cocoa.

King Atta represented Africa at the coronation of King George, who conferred the order of Knighthood of the British Empire upon him. In London, he was one of the best known colored dignitaries. When he walked about the streets of the British capital traffic was stopped as people gathered to witness the regal spectacle of an African King dressed in silk robes of gold and black, accompanied by a large retinue and the State Umbrella glittering with gold and diamonds. He will be succeeded by one of his nephews, instead of his son William, who was educated at Cambridge university.

The Africans, unlike the custom in Europe, do not recognize the principle of "divine right" of king or the hereditary succession of ruler. Their form of kingship is based upon republican principles of election from a limited number of candidates through the female line on the ground that there can never be any doubt about the maternity of a ruler. Thanks to this line of descent, the position of women among the Gold Coast people is considered higher than that of men.

King Atta was one of the first of the older generation of African rulers to receive a Western education by German and Swiss missionaries at the Basel Missionary Institute.

At once he proved himself to be an ideal ruler. He had a fine figure which showed off the brightly colored silk robes of his native dress which he always wore. He was popular with his subjects, and his tact, his keen intellect, and other engaging personal qualities won for him the special regard of all with whom he had to deal.

Although his position was largely dependent upon the British, the real masters of his country, King Atta was an ardent nationalist and patriot. He was a keen admirer of the late Marcus Garvey and gave much financial support to the Universal Negro Improvement association and the Black Star Line project.

In 1915 he was made member of the Gold Coast legislative council. He was president of the Council of Chiefs, a member of the Gold Coast Board of Education, and a member of the District Agricultural society. From the territory of which he was Paramount Chief comes the world's greatest supply

43-1943
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
**Says Race Lost
Great Figure
In Taylor Death**

JAN 7 1943

By G. LAKE IMES

The passing of Dr. Robert R. Taylor removes from our midst one of the positive, constructive figures in the history of Negro progress. His connection with Dr. Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute for a period of 41 years made him one of the major personalities in the development of the great institution and an outstanding factor in the record of Negro achievement and in service to the nation.

His background of thorough scientific training in one of the nation's great technical schools, his native gifts for organization and efficient management, his tactful handling of the various problems of interracial contacts, his recognized ability in financial affairs, and his engaging personality made him a tower of strength to Tuskegee and an invaluable and always dependable helper to its great founder and his successor whose place can not be filled.

Esteemed by his friends, respected by his associates, trusted by those who sought his counsel, he represented the flower of achievement among his own people, and stands as a type of American which the nation without regard to race and creed can point to with pride and satisfaction.

I cherish the memory of our intimate and personal relation and of the genial comradeship which endeared him to all his friends.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Robert R. Taylor

THERE passed recently at Tuskegee Institute, a modest, retiring, but highly distinguished man, whose death recalls the great contribution which he made to the Tuskegee News

Tuskegee, Alabama

JAN 21 1943
Miss Lucille Clopton died in the Institute Hospital Tuesday evening after two weeks sickness. She was one of the oldest employees of the school, having served in

office of vice-president of the Institute, and had served 41 years when he retired and returned to his native home in Wilmington. When he was fatally stricken he was on a visit to Tuskegee, where his distinguished career in education had begun.

The late Dr. Washington had a genius for drawing around him men of talent. It fell to the lot of Dr. Taylor, who was the first Negro graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to design and supervise the construction of the great plant at Tuskegee. During that period he was instructor of architecture, director of mechanical industries and in turn superintendent of all industries.

Tuskegee was an ever expanding laboratory, and under Dr. Taylor and his associates, young men were trained to do things by doing them right there on the Tuskegee campus.

He had received many honors. Lincoln University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. President Hoover appointed him to the Mississippi Valley Flood Relief Commission. In 1929, upon the joint invitation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Liberian government and the Firestone Rubber Corporation he went to Liberia, where he selected a site and designed buildings for an educational institution which was to be "the Tuskegee of Africa." He was appointed a member of the board of trustees of Fayetteville State Teachers College by Governor Ehringhaus, and reappointed by Governors Hoey and Broughton.

In his tribute to his memory, Dr. G. Lake Imes, who was associated with Dr. Taylor several years at Tuskegee, said: "Esteemed by his friends, respected by his associates,

trusted by those who sought his counsel, he represented the flower of achievement among his own people, and stands as a type of American which the nation without regard to race and creed, can point to with pride and satisfaction."

success of the Booker Washington philosophy of education, which has

become, to a large extent, the educational philosophy of the times, the world over.

Dr. Robert R. Taylor rose from a teaching position to the

ALABAMA
several capacities, and lately as Matron of the girls building. At the time of this report funeral arrangements have not been effected.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
**Hold Final
Rites for 'Kegee
Dean of Women**

JAN 31 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 28—Funeral services for Miss Lucille L. Clopton, who passed away here Tuesday night, after a brief illness, were conducted from the institute chapel at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating.

Miss Clopton was a native of Aberdeen, Miss. She was a talented young woman and upon the completion of her work in the grade school at her home, she was encouraged to enter Tuskegee Institute. Her letter of application to the school was answered by Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, who told her that "a worthy student would be able to enter Tuskegee Institute and learn a trade." The letter from Dr. Washington was one of her prized possessions.

After graduating from Tuskegee she was tendered and accepted appointment on the faculty. Her work attracted the attention of Mr. William H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Institute at Utica, Miss., who secured Miss Clopton's release from Tuskegee to assist him in the development of a "little Tuskegee" at Utica.

JAN 31 1943
Miss Clopton returned to Tuskegee in 1917 as assistant dean of women. In the years that followed she served successfully as assistant dean of women, acting dean of women, director of the guest house, and house adviser, Douglass hall. In all of these offices her work won warm praise because of her administrative ability, sympathetic understanding of student, parent and teacher problems and the loyalty she inspired in her department associates. Her thoroughness and efficiency were widely recognized.

For the board of trustees, administration and faculty, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, praised

Miss Clopton for her long years of useful and devoted service to the institute, her high ideals and her Christian character. Miss Louise Simms spoke for the students and Capt. R. S. Darnaby represented the Tuskegee Alumni association.

At the request of the bereaved family, the Tuskegee choir and the congregation sang the favorite songs and hymns of the deceased.

The funeral message was delivered by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, who said Miss. Clopton understood students and that she was loved for her Christian character, her high ideals, her fine influence and her understanding heart.

She is survived by Mrs. Steve Allene Harper, Chicago; Mrs. Ethel Yates, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Mable Roy Clopton, Macon, Miss., cousins; Alexander Moore, Birmingham, and John Moore, Macon, Miss., nephews. Mrs. Harper was at Tuskegee Institute several days before Miss Clopton passed away.

P A S S E D



REV. J. R. MATTHEWS, D.D.

Gone to Rest.

July 1, 1943

After a long aggravated ill-press its heart-felt sympathy for his support and counsel.

The BAPTIST LEADER takes this opportunity to express its heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family in this

passed Friday evening, June 25, from his home here in the

EDITION

Hobson City Mayor Killed

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

In Auto Crash On Highway

ANNISTON, Ala. — A fatal auto accident took the life of ~~the~~ ^{MAR 1 3 1943} Mayor Thomas G. Bailey, Alabama's only Negro mayor, on the highway two miles north of Talladega, Sunday night, it was learned early this week.

Mayor Bailey was killed instantly when the car in which he was riding was sideswiped by a produce truck. Rivers Cunningham, his companion at the time of the accident, sustained injuries which kept him confined to the Talladega hospital.

~~He was~~ ^{MAR 1 3 1943} Mayor Bailey was a ~~color~~ executive of Hobson City, only incorporated municipality in the state, and had been employed by the Alabama Power company here for many years. He had long been recognized as one of the outstanding Negroes of the section.

His father-in-law, Ed Pierce, is president of Hobson City's city council. He will serve as mayor to succeed the deceased, it was said.

43-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA (Continued)

Thousands At Last

Rites For Dr. Carver

Funeral Proves Quiet, Inspiring Occasion Friday

Glowing Tribute Paid Life Of Great Scientist

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Staff Writer)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama—A boy who was traded for a cabin in which he was born." The race horse valued at \$300 some 70 years ago, yet overcame all barriers and obstacles to become one of the world's most valuable scientists and outstanding artists, was buried with fitting ceremonies here Friday afternoon near the tomb of the great Booker T. Washington.

There was nothing sad about the last rites held over the body of George Washington Carver. His funeral was as he had lived. It was a quiet and an inspiring occasion.

3,500 FILL CHAPEL

Close to 3,500 persons filled spacious chapel to pay tribute to this noted genius who "used science to help people."

Some of his first students were of the divine plan and are thankful that we were able to have benefit from his works."

There were messages of condolence from President Roosevelt, Vice-president Henry A. Wallace, Ex-president C. B. Fing, of Liberia; Jacob J. Jones, one of Dr. Carver's first students; Governor-elect All-American News had their cameras on the scene.

Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama; secretary of commerce Jesse Jones, and the president of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, where the deceased began his college career.

People began gathering in the chapel as early as one o'clock Friday afternoon. The funeral started at 2:30 P.M.

FLOWERS BANKED HIGH

The rostrum of the chapel was banked high with beautiful flowers, forming an impressive background for the casket.

Members of the faculty who had been close to Dr. Carver during his lifetime occupied the family section. There are no relatives.

The funeral message delivered by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson was very touching. He said Dr. Carver's life proved that "a black woman of slavery time could give birth to a spirit that one day would bless the world."

"He made a monument of the cabin in which he was born." The chaplain continued. "Dr. Carver used science to help people and not as a means of getting rich. He asked nothing for his labor and sought no material reward."

"Dr. Carver saw life as God's life and love as the ruling principle of life. So he loved everybody."

The chaplain uttered a prayer, asking that "God help us to live as Dr. Carver lived."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in his expression, said Dr. Carver was a "gift of God."

"We accept his going as a part of the divine plan and are thankful that we were able to have benefit from his works."

Carver as a great teacher, a great chemist, botanist and artist, were held at Tuskegee Institute Friday.

Farmers, educators and people who had never had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Carver crowded on the Tuskegee campus from all sections of the country to be present for the funeral.

Active pall-bearers were brothers of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity of which Dr. Carver was a member. They were G. B. Loyer, J. T. Williamson, I. L. Guzman, Earl Sorrell, I. H. Bolden, Guy Trammel and Edward Rains.

Honorary pallbearers were J. R. E. Lee, William H. Carter, B. J. Beard, A. P. Mack, Charles H. Gipson, J. Purdie, M. D. Garner, Captain J. Neely, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, J. F. Drake, M. N. Work and D. A. Wilston.

JAN 9 1943

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endure throughout all time.

THIRD: That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Rotary International, with the request that they be published in The Rotarian Magazine in order that Rotarians everywhere may know of this man who so truly exemplified Rotary ideals throughout his whole life; that a copy be sent to The George Washington Carver Foundation; that a copy be sent to Tuskegee Institute for its records, and a copy to our local newspaper.

Respectfully submitted,
Rotary Club, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Holmes Powell,
Claude Hayood,
Lawrence Lewis
Dick Cummings

Club Committee
Petersburg, Fla.
January 7, 1943

Carver Funeral Set for Friday

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama.

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. today and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama
January 6, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

creative chemistry.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6—(UP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught

since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers Association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern agriculture.

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917. Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt Medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg Galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints.

Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would have made him very wealthy, but he gave them freely to the world.

The late Thomas A. Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him. The Congressional Ways and Means Committee gave him 10 minutes in 1921 to testify about the then pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. His testimony was so engrossing that he was kept testifying an hour and 45 minutes.

Gave Everything

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in

Impressive Memorial

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

JAN 22 1943

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS)—

"An impressive and inspiring program" was the manner in which spokesmen for the large number of civic, educational, and religious leaders expressed themselves following the rendition of the George W. Carver Memorial Tribute pro-

gram, presented at Booker T. Washington High School last Monday afternoon at 2:30 O'clock.

The large Washington High student-body (more than 2000) memorial program were also pro-

and faculty, along with scores of adult visitors attracted by the company. Music was furnished by the

Memphis Senior Glee Club, under Mrs. M.

Mr. Stuart, who knew Doctor E. Corral, along with the St. Cecilia Singers (named in honor of

the late Mrs. Cecelia Irwin Storey), and now under the direction of Miss Lelia Porter of the

Washington faculty.

Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

JAN 6, 1943
Dr. Carver Leaves
Mark On Agriculture

The address was greeted with the vociferous applause of the audience, and many persons declared that Mr. Stuart, already a popular speaker, had made the greatest address he has ever been heard to deliver.

The address was greeted with the personal reminiscences of the young Mr. S. W. Qualls Jr., a member of the S. W. Qualls Mortuary

firm. Mr. Qualls served as a personal valet and attendant to Dr.

Soon the peanut crop was so large the market was flooded. He turned to the laboratory to find the personal whims and characteristics of the great man apparently interested and enthralled the audience.

Prof. S. M. Smith, head of the Washington High School Science Department, served as Master of Ceremonies for the program.

Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of the school, after expressing appreciation for the presence of such a large number of visitors, presented and displayed the U. S.

Treasury Department "T" flag which was awarded to the school for its work in the purchase and sale of War Bonds and Stamps

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the Nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science

degree at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896. Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct the agricultural work at that school. Carver accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste farms" of southern peanut farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, oil and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste farms" of southern peanut farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, oil and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste farms" of southern peanut farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, oil and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. 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Pres. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Thank God for Doctor Carver's life and spiritual influence. He was a saint, a poet and a wonderful naturalist. His services to mankind through his inspired study of plants and soils are of lasting value.

William Jay Schieffelin and M. Louise Schieffelin.

(Dr. Schieffelin is Pres. of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.)

JAN 4 5 1943

Montgomery, Alabama

January 6, 1943,

Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Regret to learn of Doctor Carver's death. I held him in high esteem not only for his talent, but for his Christian character.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen,
Director Archives and History
State of Alabama.

Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1943,

Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The passing of Dr. Carver is a serious loss to the world of science and to Tuskegee. Extend to you, members of the faculty, student body and friends, my sincere sympathy.

Jesse Jones,
Secretary of Commerce.

JAN 4 5 1943

Austin W. Curtis, Doctor Carver's assistant, made the following statement:

My years of association with Dr. Carver cause me to be deeply grieved over our loss and the loss of the Nation. I carry in my mind and heart his oft repeated statement: "I have chosen you to carry on my work."

In response to inquiries regarding the George Washington Carver Foundation, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, issued the following statement:

"The plans for continuing Dr. Carver's program of research provides that his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., who for eight years has been his understudy and aide, will be made Director and the one who will carry on the research work.

Mr. Curtis is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1932, and before coming to Tuskegee Institute served as an instructor on the faculty of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

"He has developed paints from the Magnolia, coffee grounds, Osage Orange and in addition to research work on peanuts and sweet potatoes, has conducted independent research on low cost paints and supervised a fiber research project.

JAN 4 5 1943

"We believe him admirably fitted to carry on the broad program of research carried on by his internationally known predecessor, Dr. George

W. Carver."

(Message telephoned to Mr. Jim Romine, Radio Station WAPI, Birmingham, Ala., at his request, to be used in his radio broadcasts):

A man who came to Tuskegee many years ago and devoted the best years of his life toward the development of the South, has just crossed over the Great Divide. That man is George Washington Carver—scientist, artist, musician, and a great religious teacher. It was he who helped to popularize as much as anyone else pickling and curing of meats, products from the sweet potato, uses of the peanut, cowpeas in the diet, ways of preparing tomatoes for table use, and greatest of all, inspired hundreds of Tuskegee students who studied under him, and because of his influence are today devoting their lives toward greater development of southern agriculture. As a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, I count myself fortunate in having been one of his students.

Thomas M. Campbell,
Field Agent
U. S. Department of Agriculture

JAN 4 5 1943

Anderson, S. C.,
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

We learn with profound regret of the passing of Doctor George Washington Carver. Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of America, facing and grappling with the real problems of life, at one time or another came under his inspiring instruction. The warmth of his Christian soul, the breadth of his vision, the depth of his faith were abiding sources of inspiration. We, the men and women of the Alumni Association share with the faculty and students of our institution the sorrow sustained by this irreparable loss.

W. I. PEEK,
Pres. Tuskegee General Alumni
Association

JAN 4 5 1943

Philadelphia, Pa.,
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The Nation has lost a distinguished scientist and a Christian gentleman in the passing of Dr. George W. Carver. I have many pleasant memories of my official association with him. I count it a privilege to have known Dr. Carver and join with countless others in expressing my deep sympathy to the entire Tuskegee Institute community in this hour of sadness and sorrow.

William H. Walcott.

JAN 4 5 1943

Washington, D. C.,
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

When Dr. Carver died the United States lost one of its finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that this outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the eminence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling.

H. A. Wallace,
Vice President of the U. S.

Indianola, Iowa JAN 4 5 1943

January 6, 1943,
To the President and Trustees
of Tuskegee Institute:

Simpson College extends deepest sympathy over the death of George Washington Carver. He was Simpson's most illustrious son and his services to mankind were constant inspiration to the generation of students who succeeded him here. The entire Simpson family enters with you in the fellowship of sorrow as he enters his eternal reward and leaves us to carry on from where he left off.

Edwin Edgar Voight,
Pres. Simpson College.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

JAN 4 5 1943

Dr. Carver To Be Buried Friday At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Inst., Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. George Washington Carver, celebrated scientist who died here Tuesday night, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery which holds the body of Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous school.

Funeral services are scheduled to be held at 2:30 o'clock in the college chapel with Chaplain Harry V. Richardson presiding.

Dr. Carver, who numbered his personal friends among such men as President Roosevelt and Henry Ford, won world fame for his discoveries in the field of agriculture.

He has developed numerous articles from the peanut and sweet potato.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
January 7, 1943

Dr. G. W. Carver, Famous Negro Scientist, Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., January 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Funeral services for the frail negro who died Tuesday after two years of failing health will be conducted at 2:30 P.M. in the Institute chapel by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson.

Doctor Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874."

He became a member of the Tuskegee institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Doctor Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agriculture research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Doctor Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was a humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all other was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

lando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 8, 1943

Funeral Services For Carver Today

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lando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 8, 1943

Funeral Services For Carver Today

43-1943

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

President Roosevelt Pays Noted Scientist Tribute

TUSKEGEE, INST., Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist who will be funeralized today at Tuskegee Institute, was paid high tribute Thursday by President Roosevelt. Many other national leaders wired messages of condolence to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution.

President Roosevelt wired the following message:

The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the art and science were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the Institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other touching messages were received from Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (Democrat, Alabama). **JAN 8 1943**

BURIAL THIS AFTERNOON

The celebrated scientist who developed hundreds of by-products from peanuts and sweet potatoes, will be buried this afternoon in the Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous institution.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the college chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the school, officiating.

Dr. Carver died Tuesday night following a lingering illness.

Dr. Patterson Issues Statement On Carver Death

Dr. George Washington Carver, about 79 years of age, died at 7:30 Tuesday morning at his home at Tuskegee Institute. He had been ill for the past ten days. He became a member of Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and was one of the South's most noted negro scientists in the field of agriculture. He achieved success in drawing and art and has paintings in a number of well known galleries. He gave a large portion of his earnings to endow the research work which he carried on. His outstanding qualification was humility.

From the clay of the South he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute.

ALABAMA (Carver)

Editorial, *Ala. Eagle*
January 8, 1943

Final Rites Today For Dr Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. (CWT) in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the Institute faculty in 1894.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the Institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead", was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at his death. One of the latest was from Vice President Wallace, who said he had known and respected Dr. Carver for 47 years.

The son of Negro slave parents, Dr. Carver gained international honors and turned down numerous honors that undoubtedly would have led to wealth. He said he preferred to remain here where he believed he would be of more value to the Southern farmer.

President F. D. Patterson said "Dr. Carver, starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute."

"His nearly 50 years of usefulness (at Tuskegee) mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

Athens, Ala. *Center*

January 7, 1943

Noted Negro Scientist Passes

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died

Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894, and has been on the faculty of the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts, and clay.

From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Laurinburg, N. C. *Exchange*

January 14, 1943

Negro Scientist Dies in Alabama

Death Ends Career of Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama last week, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$30. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. College in 1894.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Editorial, *Times*
January 6, 1943

Dr. Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Taken By Death

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6, (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864.

In 1894, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

reminiscence, N. C. *News*

January 8, 1943

A GREAT MAN.

Dr. George Washington Carver, born—he believed—in 1874 of ex-slave parents in Missouri but for nearly half a century a member of the faculty at Tuskegee, Ala., is dead. The "Dr.," we believe, is honorary and represents actual achievement in the field of agricultural chemistry rather than writing reports about somebody else's doings. No man seems to have done anything like so much with the sweet potato and peanut. Dr. Carver produced all sorts of things from these vegetables—and this in the interest of the growers, for there is no indication of his having grown rich through patents.

Perhaps he rated the nation's agricultural chemist—we wouldn't know or care—but certainly no man of whatever race really great scientists are. For, though they may be taken apart the most complicated of mineralizing years beneficiaries of Dr. Carver's intelligence and industry are al-ways will take any thought to the simple fact that he was animal, vegetable or mineralizing years beneficiaries of Dr. Carver's intelligence and industry. Even now our

President Pays Carver Tribute

State And National Leaders Join Praise Of Tuskegee Scientist

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(P) State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday:

"The World of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the place from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the commercial utilization of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.).

The body of the scientist, who also won renown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Book-

T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's end. In ill health for some time, the humble scientist died Tues-

day night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers elsewhere.

In Washington Representative Short (R-Mo) plans to ask Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. Carver. Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase his birthplace at Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
January 6, 1943

DR. CARVER, NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST, DIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(P) Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

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The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science Degree in Agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Florence, Ala., Journal-Herald
January 6, 1943

ment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will be in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
January 6, 1943

Great Negro Scientist, Dr. Carver, Dies At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP) Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry's Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either Thursday or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.



DR. G. W. CARVER

NOTED NEGRO SAVANT DIES

Dr. George Wash- ington Carver Passes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—(P) Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and ago has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

January 6, 1943
NEWBERRY, S.C., News
January 6, 1943
NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6. (P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of one of one of the South's citizens and outstanding benefactors, Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, and contributor to the South's agricultural economy, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture in the 1920's. A grower and especially the South's agricultural economy, he also was a noted artist, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure for the Southern disease of sweet potato blight, and his price to that grower and of countless discoveries of services to the South's agricultural economy.

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**TODAY'S
Observer
TALK
Charlotte, N.C.
By Geo. Matthews Adams.
Jan. 25, 1943**

**HE WHO TALKED WITH
FLOWERS.**

One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering in the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver took to take a position on the institution he founded, who invited Doctor Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Doctor Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life, and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was from Vice President Wallace, who the child of slave parents. It is said he had known and respected Doctor Carver for 47 years.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at his death. One of the latest was

President F. D. Patterson, who

Macalester Park Publishing company of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough."

Tomorrow Mr. Adams will talk on the subject: "Rivers."

Many Ga. Herald
January 8, 1943

**Dr. Carver
Funeral Today**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to

Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral of Doctor Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, was set for 2:30 p. m. (CWT) in the college chapel and was to be conducted by the Rev. H. V. Richardson.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Doctor Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pall bearers with him. And they talked with him.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all created earthly gifts. He walked and talked with the institute's executive council

serving as honorary bearers. One of Doctor Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at

his death. One of the latest was

President F. D. Patterson, who

**Negro Educator
Dies at Tuskegee**

**Dr. Carver, One of Great-
est Scientists in Agri-
culture Dies**

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school.

After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school.

There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and

set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From

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he preferred to remain here wherewith which he worked, yielded

he believed he would be of more value to the Southern farmer.

Carver's health, always frail,

had meant and for what his mem-

orials will live to testify to his beauty of character and his

day to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Simple funeral services were held in from distinguished persons and who died Tuesday after a life devoted among the stars to arrive was this to finding necessities and luxuries of

from the President yesterday: life from the natural elements of the

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and Burial for Dr. Carver, humble friend the race from which he sprang an associate of presidents and millions outstanding member in the passing lions here. Since 1896 he of Dr. Carver. The versatility of Tuskegee Institute here. Since 1896 he his genius and his achievements had been a member of the faculty, diverse branches of the arts and in recent years he had devoted mankind is the beneficiary of his work on agricultural products and the discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, read the funeral service. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commanding his life work and expressing sorrow at his death.

There are no survivors. His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him, Dr. Carver used to say, from marrying.

Burial in the quiet churchyard at the great school founded and operated by and for his people ended a long road for the genius of Tuskegee. Born a slave, stolen and ransomed for a slave, he educated himself by the work of his hands, and then carried on his work for humanity.

Columbus Ledger
January 8, 1943

**President Leads
Carver Tribute**

**Funeral Services
Scheduled Today**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite the rest of his life despite a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was Dr. Carver's body lay in state about 10 a. m. today in the chapel of the institute, in charge.

The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it

Born a slave on a Missouri farm credited with hundreds of slaves in this field.

January 7, 1943

REGRET AT CARVER DEATH

COLUMBUS, Ohio, [AP]—The faculty of the Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.),

His entire work was bound up in commercial research.

His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and he is

being honored by

the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, in charge.

Dr. Carver and to have him at Tuskegee on the occasion of his long stay at Tuskegee.

The frail, humble scientist near offers to engage in

the institute.

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**Nation's Leaders
Laud Dr. Carver**

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute to

**Dr. Carver Buried
At Tuskegee With
Simple Services**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(UPI)—

43-1943

acon. Ga., News
January 6, 1943

DR. CARVER SUCCUMBS AT HOME IN TUSKEGEE

the grave of Dr. Washington
Gadsden, Ala., Times

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP] — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

DR. CARVER never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

CARVER STEADFASTLY refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And whatever helps the South helps everybody."

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near

Dr. G. W. Carver Dies At Tuskegee

Noted Negro Scientist Rose From Slavery To Benefit Human Race

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP) Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubts in his mind. As a matter of fact, he never actually claimed anything for himself. Said he: "The things already are there. God, through my hands, brings them to light."

Dr. Carver passed thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through

college on Dr. Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropy. From the lowly peanut, Carver pieced, but his threadbare clothes developed more than 300 useful and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Dr. Carver was preaching a principle

of diversification, experimenting an ex-slave who became one of the greatest scientists in the nation, died last night at his home in Tuskegee.

ALABAMA (Carver)

worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Refused To Exploit Discoveries

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in his contributions to agriculture, torn apron and baggy trousers, Dr. Carver was also listed among he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Associates tell of the time that pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were and Florida trees in the 1920's. A made with paints developed by his grower came to Dr. Carver with a young assistant—from the mag- plea for a cure, offering a large nolia blossom cone, the Osage orange sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the plastic from peanuts held the at postage stamp necessary to mail tention of many industrialists. He

developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paints took a turn for the worse afterings were of self-developed paints

from visiting Henry Ford's model of it from corn stalk fibers.

Fraile In Health

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse afterings were of self-developed paints

from visiting Henry Ford's model of it from corn stalk fibers.

the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubts in his mind. As a matter of fact, he never actually claimed anything for himself. Said he: "The things already are there. God, through my hands, brings them to light."

Dr. Carver passed thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through

college on Dr. Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropy. From the lowly peanut, Carver pieced, but his threadbare clothes developed more than 300 useful and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Dr. Carver was preaching a principle

of diversification, experimenting an ex-slave who became one of the greatest scientists in the nation, died last night at his home in Tuskegee.

Tuskegee, Ala., News

January 7, 1943

Carver Rites To

Be Held At 2:30 Friday Afternoon

Body Of Scientist Lies In State At Institute Chapel

Final tribute to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist who died at his home here Tuesday night, will be paid at services to be conducted in the Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2:30 p. m. Friday. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain, will have charge of the services and burial will be in the Institute cemetery where the body of Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, also lies.

Normal activities at the Institute were virtually at a standstill as officials and students paused to mourn for the man who brought more fame to the school perhaps than Booker T. Washington himself. The body was lying in state in the chapel, where it will remain until time of the funeral Friday.

Death of Dr. Carver Tuesday night came as a stunning surprise to his many friends, white and colored alike, who knew that he had been in failing health but had not realized his condition was serious.

Born Into Slavery

Born of slave parents and swapped for a horse while a boy, Dr. Carver overcame the handicaps of humble birth to rise to the rank of one of the nation's outstanding scientists. He was never sure of the exact date of his birth, at Diamond Grove, Mo., but once estimated it was about 1864.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research.

He was born a slave and was once owned by a horse, starting from such a lowly origin by his own efforts. He acquired an education and climbed until he reached the very pinnacle of fame.

Dr. George Washington Carver, the most famous negro in the world and his contributions to human kind are now solid everywhere.

Dr. George Washington Carver, whose works have

been exhibited in a number of well known

art galleries.

He was an humble man who worked on the farms and the

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January 7, 1943

Noted Negro Scientist Contributed Greatly to Development of South

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6, (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the Nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink, and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the Institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Institute.

Washington.

The body will lie in state beginning at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the State—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6, (AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives today expressed its regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist of Tuskegee, Ala.

It adopted a resolution offered by David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Repub-

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never won by Dr. H. H. Winters. His birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
January 7, 1943

Tribute Paid To Dr. G. W. Carver At Rotary Club



DR. CARVER.

JAN 6 1943

Dr. Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

The Courier-Journal
Tuskegee Professor
Had Slave Parents

JAN 6 1943

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died tonight at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

M. F. Whatley, county agent, announced that Farm Mobilization

Wednesday was Local Day at the meeting and the program consisted of a series of brief talks by members concerning problems confronting Tuskegee and Macon County. Several members made suggestions for the betterment of the community.

umpton, N. C. Reference
January 11, 1943

ON INSPIRING LIFE
WITH men like George Washington

Carver, the noted Negro scientist who died last week, there is "no border, nor breed nor birth." Born of slave parents, he rose to international fame as a chemist, discovering hundreds of uses for such products of the soil as peanuts and potatoes and clay.

In dreaming of worlds to conquer, Dr. Carver found them under his feet and blessed mankind by his discoveries. If he had moaned that he had no opportunity to do big things because he had nothing to work with and there were no fresh fields to explore, he would never have been heard of. He found, like the man in the story, "acres of diamonds" where others had seen only humble products of the soil.

All races unite to do him honor. They did that, too while he was living, and it didn't turn his head. He was offered fabulous sums by great manufacturing concerns to join their staff of investigators, but he chose to remain a member of the faculty of Tuskegee institute, where he was a student during the days of the founder, the late great Booker Washington.

A week ago yesterday, by the way, only a day or so before his death, it happened that Rev. Edgar B. Fisher paid a fitting tribute to this humble genius in illustrating a point in his morning sermon on his death, which occurred Tuesday night.

"I do not believe I have ever touched the life of a man who had more influence on my ownbama than Dr. Carver," said Mr. Powell.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry's Ford's Model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

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It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives: David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.

JAN 7, 1943

Ohio Legislators Pay Tribute to Dr. Carver

January 7, 1943

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It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives: David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.

JAN 7, 1943

Dr. Carver, Famed Negro Scientist, Dies

Tuskegee, Ala.—Plans for funeral services are being completed for Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous Negro scientist, who died last night. The body will lie in state at Tuskegee Institute until it is buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

He had been in failing health at

the Tuskegee Institute home for though he was known for hisering a large sum of money. Dr. Carver developed the cure and his fame. Dr. Carver was a noted artist-prince to the grower was like other today expressed regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, of Tuskegee, Ala.

It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives: David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.

43-1943

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dr Carver's Death

Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the greatest of American scientists, is dead at the age of 79. Born a slave in 1864 on a plantation near Diamond Grove, Missouri, with his mother he was kidnapped while yet a baby, and from that day to this, he never saw his mother again. Consequently, he knew the evils of the slavery system and smarted under the manifold hardships as a slave, but once liberated, he developed his mind to such an extent that his advice on scientific matters was sought by the great of many countries.

Although he lived to the ripe age of 79, he never lived to see democracy a living thing in the country that gave him birth. America recognized his peculiar scientific talents, but did not recognize him as a true American citizen. Only a few years ago, he was kicked out of a New York hotel where he had been invited to deliver a lecture.

JAN 9 - 1943

He was a great friend of Thomas A. Edison and to find out how much pecuniary gain would be derived from his discoveries. He belonged to immortality and his works were dedicated to man. Man will come daily into the heritages of the wonderful and powerful contributions he made for civilization.

His works and his fame will rest alongside that of his famous benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who passed on many years ago and whose bones rest in Tuskegee in 1921, concerning the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, and in 1940, he found himself being booted out of the New Yorker Hotel in New York City because his face was black.

Humble and modest at all times, Dr. Carver cared naught for the limelight. He preferred to live in simple surroundings at Tuskegee Institute with which he had been identified since 1896. It was there that he conducted his experiments on soil, rubber and food products. His dress was so simple that he frequently appeared untidy. He spurned fabulous salaries offered him by various industries, including the Ford industry, because, as he said, he wanted his discoveries use "to serve all mankind, regardless of race, color or creed."

To affect this purpose he created a foundation and endowed it with his life savings, with Tuskegee Institute as trustee.

Although his race identity prevented him from exercising the full right of American citizenship, his death is a distinct loss to America; to those whites in the South who kept him in his place, and to those citizens like Henry Ford who looked beyond the color of skin,

ALABAMA (Carver)

and idolized him for what he was able to accomplish.

As a result, his death interrupted practically every radio program; was front-paged in practically every newspaper in the country, and is mourned universally throughout the world. JAN 9 - 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Taps For Dr. Carver

The recent passing of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist, artist and research authority, will in nowise close his brilliant career. His modest life was lived in the Arena of immortal usefulness and his inventions will pass on to make the world better and happier as long as civilization endures.

JAN 8 1943

For the most he is the answer to the proposition that genius knows no bounds nor color and that a man's color is no barrier to wholesomeness and greatness.

Dr. Carver's works are too well and widely known for a review in a column lamenting his passing. He walked with presidents and kings and kept the common touch.

He went from one experiment to another, never stopping to meet in our young manhood. He made an impression upon our youth that the trials and tribulations of life have failed to erase. It was not our pleasure to have known Dr. Carver, but from reading after him we are persuaded that "the half has not been told."

His works and his fame will rest alongside that of his famous benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who passed on many years ago and whose bones rest in Tuskegee

JAN 8 1943

Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee will become the shrine of the world and the great work he began will flourish through the ages.

Time will continue to unfold his greatness and immortality will write his epitaph.

South Pittsburg, Tenn., Hustler
January 21, 1943

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

When we think of the many men of humble beginning who have achieved success in America we cannot omit citizens of other than the white race. There was Booker T. Washington, the leader of his people, who brought to Tuskegee Institute, the pride of his life, another who was destined to become one of the greatest scientists of the age. This was Dr. George Washington Carver, who has gone the way of all the earth.

Speaking of Dr. Carver, Bill Shepherd in his Hamilton County Herald, writes: "Many have risen from obscurity and from poverty to attain heights in the financial and scientific and other fields of usual endeavor. However when the historians come to write the story of the present era they will have a prolific subject when they touch upon the life, the achievements, the accomplishments and the attainments of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro educator, scientist and chemist, who died this week at his beloved Tuskegee. No man in the

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He made an im-
pression upon our
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It was not our pleasure
to have known Dr. Carver,
but from reading after him we are persuaded

Hundreds attended the ceremony in the college chapel and followed as the body was carried to the cemetery adjoining. The body was in a casket covered with a blanket of flowers given by Harry V. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind."

Richardson pointed out that the humble negro genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain. Messages continued to come in from prominent persons over the nation expressing sympathy to the scientist's friends and associates here.

Many Pay Tribute To Famed Negro Scientist

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the South's greatest scientists, was buried here Friday with simple rites. The distinguished negro scientist was buried in Tuskegee Institute Cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, whom it was our privilege to pay tribute to this morning.

Dr. George Washington Carver, negro scientist, is dead. The life of this non-Aryan is a monument to American democracy and an outstanding refutation of Hitler's mad ravings. Dr. Carver, son of slaves, was one of America's greatest men. Along with Edison, Dr. Carver did more for humanity with humble things at hand than any other person. Unlike Edison, Dr. Carver refused to use his discoveries for personal wealth. He took the insignificant peanut and even the mud around his cabin door, and from them he extracted foods and medicines that awaited an inquiring mind for discovery.

Americans, white or black, rich or poor, will pay more and more tribute to this humble negro as the years go on. His life was a sermon from which all can draw invaluable lessons, and of all good and faithful servants, we believe that the Divine Maker of all things has given that pronouncement on him with especial emphasis.

Had we the gift of these editors, we could say as much.

We greatly admired Booker T. Washington whom it was our

OPINION

We are Americans, and as Americans we would speak to America.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

PAGE 4

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

JAN. 16, 1943

The Peanut Wizard

~~Henry Ford Called Dr. Carver America's Greatest Living Scientist; Edison Offered Him \$200,000-a-Year Salary~~

Last week, at 78, death came to Tuskegee Institute's bachelor chemistry wizard, Dr. George W. Carver. JAN 16 1943

Twenty-two years ago, when the South wanted a tariff on peanuts, it brought Dr. Carver to Washington to make a twenty-minute speech before the House Ways and Means Committee.

There were many speakers ahead of Dr. Carver and the committee was bored. Dr. Carver spoke twenty minutes and began gathering up his exhibits to go home. Someone cried, "More! Go on!"

Dr. Carver talked for an hour and forty-five minutes and sold Congress on a tariff for peanuts.

Sold for \$300

This was the one-time small boy who had been stolen from his Missouri home and sold for a horse valued at \$300. The pip-squeak youth rode for half-fare on railroads until he was 19 and then grew suddenly in a year to six feet in height.

When he entered Iowa State College he was given a seat at the servants' table. When he was graduated with distinction, took highest honors in military drill, and wrote the class poem, he sat at the table with the faculty.

For forty-two years he was professor of chemistry at Tuskegee and honors came to him from all over the world.

Ford's Estimate

Eleven hundred persons cheered him for five minutes in Atlantic City two years ago when the Variety Clubs of America gave him the \$1,000 Humanitarian Award as the "greatest living scientist in America," "the equal, if not the superior, to the late Thomas A. Edison." JAN 16 1943

Those sentiments were echoed in Detroit, where Henry Ford, the auto magnate, asked newspaper men to guess who would get his vote as top U.S. scientist. They guessed wrong, and Mr. Ford said, Dr. George Carver of Tuskegee.

Edison Offered Him \$200,000 a Year

Believe It-or-Not Ripley reported in 1938 that Dr. Carver refused an offer of \$200,000 a year to work with Mr. Edison in his laboratories.

The Russian Government also offered him a "vast sum" to come to the Soviet Republic. Henry Ford built a laboratory for him at Dearborn, Michigan.

All of these offers he turned down in order to work for a few thousand dollars in his own laboratory at Tuskegee.

Mistaken for Down and Outer

Ten years ago, Dr. Carver visited a Philadelphia chemical laboratory, where work had begun on his tonic made from peanuts. Famous chemists were proud to show him over ten acres of buildings and listen to his opinions, but the staff who saw his shabby clothes, thought he was an old man looking for a hand-out.

Carrying a carpetbag in Chicago, he was arrested as a bootlegger, and immediately released by shame-faced police. JAN 16 1943

In New York, a hotel clerk looked at his unpressed suit, torn and patched, his country shoes, his stoop shoulders, his wrinkled face and refused him a room.

In Kentucky, a delegation sent to meet the great chemist at the station returned home without him, declaring that no one got off the train except an old farmer.

In Atlantic City, where he was recognized immediately, he was given the best ten-room suite in

Reception at Howard

When Dr. Carver lectured at Howard University nine years ago, students crowded every available space long before the hour of his scheduled address.

When he finished, they crowded forward to get autographs, get a closer view, or touch his garments.

No matter what anyone said, his reply was, "That's fine"; "Bless your heart." No one got his attention because he was busy packing his exhibits in his case. JAN 16 1943

To a woman who said, "I don't think you remember me," Dr. Carver replied, without looking up, "I don't think I do."

Dr. Carver's fame rests upon the fact that he took the common crops of the South, cotton, sweet potato, peanut, persimmon and weeds and turned them into hundreds of new and useful products.

From peanuts he developed 300 products, including milk, butter, cheese, flour, instant coffee, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, face powder, complexion cream, shampoo, axle grease, ink, stains, dyes, a breakfast food, and even an ointment for infantile paralysis.

Carver's Life: that with half a chance, we can produce tops and singers, but also great scientists.

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The Disease and the Doctor

—By Knott

POVERTY
WITHIN

DR. G.W. CARVER

From the editorial, Passing of Dr. Carver.

45. U.S.A.

Passing of Dr. Carver

Death at a ripe age of Dr. George Washington Carver rounds out nearly half a century of distinguished achievement and unselfish effort among the people of the Deep South which might be the envy of any man. The famed Negro research scientist and discoverer of products and of processes which are having profound influence upon the development of an industrial South, superb talents to the North where they might however, worked in a field which was much larger command a high salary and there would be than his little laboratory. While dealing with the less of prejudice against his race. Instead, humble peanut, sweet potato or common weeds he stayed in his laboratory in Tuskegee and red clay to discover what their fullest utilization might do for the simple hill folk, Dr. Carver never lost sight of the human factors. While his artistic fingers brought to light chemical marvels hitherto sealed in the starches or proteins of plants, his lips unflaggingly gave God the Creator the full measure of credit. Like really great scientists Tuskegee Institute's research director saw no inherent quarrel between science and religion.

Many an industry now developing chemurgic products in the Deep South owes a debt to Dr. Carver for pointing the way toward processing starch from yams, cellulose and resins from native grasses, or pigments and paints from the soil. But a still greater debt is owed to the painstaking teacher who trudged wearily though zealously from shack to shack and school to school to arouse the humble tillers of the hills to the value of a garden and balanced diet; as well as to a life of usefulness.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Museum on Tuskegee's campus will be visited by thousands of whites and blacks in the coming years as a shrine preserving the chemical and other products that came from the hands and brain of this humble scientist. But Dr. Carver's memory will live largely in the hearts of the many whose lives he bettered by untiring service to the end.

Tuskegee, Ga., *Examiner*
January 7, 1943

A MAN WHO ROSE

THE STORY of Dr. George Washington Carver is that of a Negro who became a great American and whose death Tuesday not only robbed his own race of a model leader but his nation of one of its immortal benefactors. In these days of war and strikes, or overwork and mental strain and spiritual doubt, it is most fitting to pause and give tribute to a colored man who blessed humanity.

The son of slaves, Dr. Carver became one of the nation's leading scientists in agricultural chemistry. From the lowly peanut alone, he developed more than three hundred useful products. From dirt—the South's red clay and sandy loam—he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paint, paper and many other articles.

Dr. Carver would not exploit his genius.

When a blight struck the pecans of Florida and Alabama in the 1920's, a grower offered him a large sum of money if he could halt the destruction. When his research developed a cure, all Dr. Carver would accept was a postage stamp with which to mail a copy of it.

He was a Negro who did not take his superb talents to the North where they might however, worked in a field which was much larger command a high salary and there would be than his little laboratory. While dealing with the less of prejudice against his race. Instead, he stayed in his laboratory in Tuskegee in the heart of Alabama and proved to his people by practice and precept the way for a colored man to live among the white.

If there was a secret to Dr. Carver's greatness, it probably lay in his devoutness. An humble man, he followed the teachings of the Bible and adapted his way of life to them. There is a sermon which every ear should ear and every heart should treasure in Dr. Carver's simple explanation of his marvelous agricultural achievements. He would say:

"The things are already there—and God, through my hands, brings them to light."

Atlanta, Ga. *Consolidated*

January 7, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, the entire world loses a man who had contributed innumerable products of his research laboratory to the making of a better life.

Dr. Carver, born of slave parents, proved in his own career that, in America, the will to achieve can overcome every handicap. He wrested by his labor an education and a college degree, he devoted his life to science, and he became so noted in his special field, that of developing new products from natural resources of the south, that his name was known all over the world.

Despite his fame, he was a man intrinsically simple in his viewpoint on life and in his contacts with the world. He knew only one ideal, the ideal of work and the eternal patience required of all sincere scientists.

His name will stand beside that of Booker T. Washington as one of the geniuses of his race, and as an inspiration for generations to come. He personified the finest type of Negro and his passing constitutes a loss to all, regardless of race.

Atlanta, Georgia
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JAN 7 - 1943

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Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Resolutions adopted by the Tuskegee Rotary Club on death of Dr. George Washington Carver.

WHEREAS, death has removed from the scene of his earthly labors Dr. George Washington Carver, a perfect combination of Saint, Seer, and Scientist, as he has been so rightfully called, the anointed servant of God, who came from the depths of humble origin in slavery to the heights of fame and wisdom, having won world-wide acclaim because of his labors and discoveries as a trail-blazer and pioneer in the field of Agricultural Chemistry. And,

WHEREAS, the wonders of his accomplishments in his scientific researches startled and aroused the thinking world, and enabled him to dedicate his life to the service of his fellowmen and the betterment of mankind in all lands and throughout all the ages yet to come, thus exemplifying in its highest and noblest sense the beauty and grandeur of unselfish service without taint of material gain or profit to himself. And,

WHEREAS, nearly half a century ago this man of obscure name and simple life, yet destined to achieve things of the greatest and most lasting good to a heedful humanity, came to Tuskegee Institute and there started his life's work for the uplift of his race, the economic development of his beloved Southland, and the great benefit of the people of all the world; and during those long years of unceasing labors, wholly forgetful of self and imbued with the spirit of ideal service, with abiding faith in the guidance and help of a Divine Providence and in perfect humility, he completed the work for which he had been called and the task to which, as an instrument of God, he had been assigned. And,

WHEREAS, now that the time has come when in the mind of the Almighty it is best that this man of many talents return to his Master, despite the great need for him among his fellows, we are made to know and feel that as Enoch walked with God, so did this lowly servant, who lived so well and accomplished so much on earth as he toiled for those whom he loved and sought to lift above the tedious burdens of every day life so as to give them a vision of the glowing colors of the sunset and the radiant promise of the sunrise on a new world of happier life and more profitable labors. Today this Friend of all Humanity is dead.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS by the Rotary Club of Tus-

kegee, Macon County, Alabama, in regular meeting assembled, on this the 13th day of January, 1943:

JAN 17 1943

FIRST: That this Club is proud of the privilege of paying tribute to a man of such noble character, blameless life, and such splendid qualities of mind and heart. One who lived among the plain people, with simple things around him, and with the magic of his creative genius, transformed ordinary clay soils into stains and paints of richest hue, and transmuted trash piles into useful mounds of moneyed value, and weaved cheap cotton strings, coarse plant fibres, and rough grasses, into fabrics and tapestries of glowing colors and beautiful designs. One whose heart was at all times attuned to the sweetness and beauty of life, with the capacity to transmit his visions to canvas in art sketches and paintings that now adorn the walls of the Carver Museum.

A man of multiple talents and unlimited abilities, whose thoughts and mental operations were never circumscribed in narrow boundaries, with a faith that seemed to privilege him to reach back to the very bosom of his Creator and therefrom draw the Providential inspiration that led him to the completion of his most miraculous accomplishments. Truly it can be said that Dr. George Washington Carver was one of the greatest and best men of all times.

SECOND: That we commend to all men everywhere the character and life of this Great Man, who personified unselfish service to mankind in its most ideal and Christ-like form. That we who live in Tuskegee shall forever feel deeply grateful that he chose this as his home and Alabama as his adopted State, so that he could carry on his work in the Laboratories of Tuskegee Institute and thus bring added luster to the record of that splendid Institution of his race, while he established for himself a name and a fame that is world wide and that will endure throughout all time.

THIRD: That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Rotary International, with the request that they be published in The Rotary Magazine in order that Rotarians everywhere may know of this man who so truly exemplified Rotary ideals throughout his life; that a copy be sent to The George Washington Carver Foundation; that a copy be sent to Tuskegee Institute for its records, and a copy to our local newspaper.

Respectfully submitted,

JAN 17 1943 ROTARY CLUB,

Tuskegee, Alabama

Holmes Powell, Chairman; Claude Haygood, Lawrence Lewis, Dick Cummings, Committee.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

January 20, 1943

Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

AN EDUCATOR'S TRIBUTE

Editor, The Advertiser:

The sage of Tuskegee has passed into the silence. There is a strange emptiness in the great laboratory. There is a hush over the grounds. The bent little figure will be seen no more. The quaint small voice will never rise above the surface again. His earthly remains lie near the tomb of his great companion and associate, Booker Washington. The services preceding his burial were simple and sublime. A student from the college paid a brief tribute. President F. D. Patter-

son spoke with deep restraint and Chaplain Richardson concluded the speaking with a tender tribute to Dr. Carver and to his mother, a bond servant, at the time of his birth. The music and flowers were well nigh perfect. Messages were read from the President and Vice-President of the United States. So on a somber Winter afternoon friends of both races saluted and honored the memory of this great soul.

One of my earliest memories of Dr. Carver was on a sunny Spring morning in his classroom more than forty years ago. The Farmers Conference which had become so famous under Booker Washington's guidance was in progress. Carver's fame was rapidly growing and many of the guests got up early to attend a class in botany. The benches in the class room were too low and too small for many of the visitors. I can now see Bishop Brewster sitting on a low bench, Robert C. Ogden on another, and many others were scattered about the room. Dr. Carver was teaching in true Agassiz fashion. The teacher, I recall, paid no attention when the end of the period arrived and neither did the guests. Dr. Washington was obliged to send a messenger requesting his guests to come to the conference for its morning session.

Dr. Carver's first interest was in the cow pea and one of his first bulletins was really a cook book telling of the different ways that the cow pea might be prepared for the table. The cow pea was a nitrogenous bearing plant and was much needed to improve the soil in Alabama. I am sure that no one man has ever done more to bring the cow pea into general use among the farming folk in Alabama.

The peanut came a little later. More than two hundred products were developed by this wizard of the laboratory. Coffee, butter cream, milk, and what not all issued as Dr. Carver brought his pestle and mortar and retort into requisition. The oil of the peanut Dr. Carver felt sure would relieve infantile paralysis. One of my late calls upon Dr. Carver was made memorable by his dissertation upon this matter. He was at that time with his own hands massaging a young white man who was a student in my school at Camp Hill. This boy was greatly helped and now is the steward of a fine hotel in Mobile. Dr. Carver showed me a pile of letters that had come to him from home and aboard begging his help in the relief of this dread malady. Dr. Carver's work, however, was such that he was never willing to quit his general business of chemistry.

Many years ago Thomas A. Edison made all necessary arrangements for Dr. Carver to transfer to Menlo Park, New Jersey. Dr. Carver was too busy to go. Finally, Mr. Edison wired Dr. Carver to visit him. The reply was a courteous refusal to leave Tuskegee.

Dr. Carver's work with the sweet potato is hardly less important than with the peanut or the cow pea. Many years ago the State Horticultural Society at its annual meeting exploited some of Carver's discoveries. I remember that the muffins at the banquet were made from sweet potato flour which Carver had ground with his own hands at a hand mill. Sometime later he sent me dinner mints made from the sweet potato for use at a dinner Mrs. Ward and I were giving.

The fiber of many of our plants Carver demonstrated could be used most effectively in many industries. When a few years ago it was bruited about that the supply of jute was limited in India and that we might

nally be unable to secure jute for bagging in America, it was Carver who found a fiber exactly similar to jute from a weed common around Tuskegee.

Dr. Carver received his first honors very unexpectedly from a learned society in London. His membership in this society was done on parchment and among the few testimonials that I have ever seen in Carver's office was this parchment framed and hanging over his desk. Of course, many honors came to this distinguished man but it never turned his head. For several years he has been engaged in arranging a museum, a place where his treasures could be kept. Mr. Henry Ford and others have cooperated with him.

Another gift of Dr. Carver, not so generally known perhaps, was his ability as an artist. From the surroundings at Tuskegee he got oils and materials for his paintings. Some were very rare. His flowers are now on exhibit and many critics of paintings speak highly of his ability as an artist.

Dr. Carver in spite of himself found trouble now and then on the score of the race question. I remember once in particular he told me how his own race turned against him. A prominent resident of Birmingham invited Carver to inspect some lands for him in north Alabama. When he arrived at his destination he began looking around for a place to stay. He went to several colored people, not one of whom was willing to keep him over night. There was a feeling in those days among colored folks that there was something sinister about Dr. Washington and Tuskegee and that they really were trying to get colored people into some sort of servitude. Carver then went to the finest house he could discover in that community and told his story. The white man knew the prominent citizen in Birmingham who had sent Dr. Carver there. He immediately arranged a room for Carver and kept him at no expense for several days while he was making his investigations.

George W. Carver had as little enmity in his soul as any man whom I have ever met. I have a thick file of letters that he has written me. Always he manifested the finest spirit toward me and all mankind. The hard days of youth and his struggles through college were tempered by his great heart of love. He did washings for students while he was at Ames, Iowa. When I inquired how he found time for study with so many clothes to wash he replied that he could always study best while he was boiling his clothes. Once

when I was in Carver's office he wished to show me a letter from someone and he handed me what turned out to be the wrong letter. The letter he handed me was from the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, and the purport was that among all the graduates of the Agricultural College of Iowa, Dr. Carver was the most distinguished.

Dr. Carver was a profound believer in God. Deeply religious, it is not surprising that his friends at the funeral chose these glowing lines from Tennyson as the motto of his life.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and Man is."

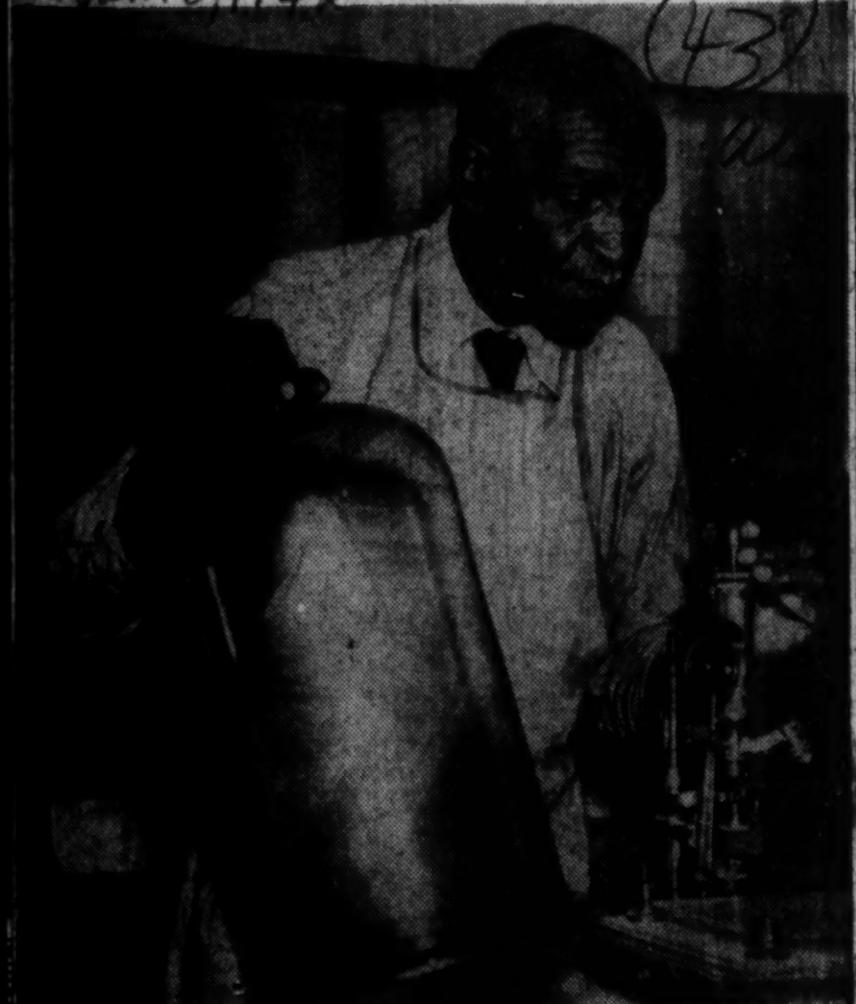
Camp Hill, Ala. LYMAN WARD.

January 7, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, the foremost Negro scientist of all time, is his humble friend. Carver, the tributary to humanity through research in any race in any age. His contribution to the world is inestimable. His life and great works should inspire the youth of his race.

Dr. George Washington Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Is Dead

Jan. 6, 1943



Herald Tribune—Frank

Dr. George Washington Carver in his laboratory

Born a Slave, He Educated Himself, Got Teaching Job at Tuskegee and Developed Hundreds of New Uses for Agricultural Products

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP).—Born about 1864 of a slave mother in a primitive cabin on the farm of one Moses Carver, near Sedalia, Mo., and his father is understood to have been the property of a neighboring planter. When the child was less than six months old, according to the story he told the thievery. The mother disappeared, but the planter was able to buy the infant back for \$300.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was sold, according to the story he told the thievery. The mother disappeared, but the planter was able to buy the infant back for \$300.

He was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He carried him with his mother away to Arkansas. Moses Carver, following scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South he was able to buy the infant back for \$300. The Carver family brought up the child, who was sickly in youth, and dubbed him George Washington. As with many other freed Negro, young Carver's surname was that of the family which had owned him. In the Carver home

he learned to cook, sew and mend clothes. He learned also to read peanut because of the ravages of the boll weevil, which was forcing Alabama farmers to find other crops than cotton. Gradually he developed more than three hundred synthetic products made from my own bookmaker. When I get the peanut, including peanut butter, an inspiration I go into the laboratory, a milk, various oils, dyes, soaps, a shampoo, a cough medicine (in conjunction with creosote), an imitation coffee and an orange with all the things of earth.

He first became interested in the amounts to the aid of needy Negro students.

The professor explained his unique scientific methods in this way: "What I am creating is not developed more than three hundred in any book. I have to become dried synthetic products made from my own bookmaker. When I get the peanut, including peanut butter, an inspiration I go into the laboratory, a milk, various oils, dyes, soaps, a shampoo, a cough medicine (in conjunction with creosote), an imitation coffee and an orange with all the things of earth.

God has said that every herb and plant that He has created can be made of use to mankind."

Painting in Luxembourg

As he grew older artists thought enough of his paintings so that one was bought for the Luxembourg in Paris. In 1916 he received a fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts in London. In 1928 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Simpson College. In 1923 he received the Spingarn medal awarded annually to a Negro for distinguished accomplishment.

Developed Peanut Growing

To Dr. Carver's discoveries and propaganda also must go a large share of the credit for developing peanut growing in the South into large-scale agriculture.

He also made paving blocks, paper, mugs, picture frames and plastics from cotton and other farm products and brought one after another of his discoveries or inventions into being without having any books in his laboratory. In 1939 Dr. Carver was one of

He was a unique scientist—a three recipients of the Roosevelt Medal, awarded annually by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 28 East Twentieth Street. He came by declaring all his products were the work of God, rather than at a dinner in the association's science, and his associates were headquarters on the eighty-first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

which he gave freely to every one. Last month Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey urged Congress to pass a bill providing for a memorial to Dr. Carver.

more than the few dollars paid. In 1937, in a project financed by him as a teacher at Tuskegee, no funds raised by both whites and Negroes in the South, he was the subject of a bronze bust unveiled on the campus of Tuskegee. Much earlier in his career he had received a letter from Thomas A. Edison, inviting him to join his creation. Sometimes he aroused

the ire of more formal academics and that letter was one of the many that he received from devotees of his work. He declined to teach him in recent years, which though deep black eyes, which were usually

He was a unique scientist—received a letter from Thomas A. Edison, inviting him to join his creation. Sometimes he aroused

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agriculture, discovery, and development of native products and developing them for commercial utilization.

E. E. Williamson, principal of the Negro Training School, wired condolences to those in charge at Tuskegee, and held memorial services for him.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—Dr. Geo. Washington Carver, a son of Negroes, died at his home at Tuskegee, leaving his wife, a widow, and a little girl, his only child.

He was born in 1864 and was the man to whom the world must look for its greatest development in the coming years.

His features pure Negro. He was so frail that on a windy day it seemed incredible that he could keep his feet. His skin was extremely dark, his voice musical, and he had a mark of the future.

He was born January 15, 1943, and died at his home at Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.

He was a Negro. He was usually NOTED NEGRO DIES AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Born a Slave

George Washington Carver was

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Famed Scientist, Dr. Carver, Dies At Tuskegee Tuesday Night

Agricultural

Researcher Was

Honored By World

JAN 6 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally famous agricultural scientist, died at his home here Tuesday night.

Dr. Carver, who had been in failing health for the past few years, was confined to his bed several days prior to his passing.

The scientist was about 79 years old at his death.

Dr. Carver was born in 1864 on a Missouri plantation. He was kidnapped when a child by night raiders and taken to Arkansas. His captors released the boy in exchange for a race-house valued at \$300.

As a youth he showed a remarkable aptitude and intelligence with plants.

He attended the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, where he obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Science. Because of his amazing scholarship he was given a place on the faculty there, an unusual honor. Next he was given charge of the bacteriological laboratory and the department of systematic Botany.

JAN 6 1943

In 1896 took charge of the scientific and experimental work at Tuskegee Industrial Institute, and for 46 years he had been doing marvels there in scientific agriculture that have made his name known to the remotest bounds of the Earth.

Dr. Carver was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1916 and six years later the Spingarn Medal for the most distinguished service rendered by an American Negro during the year.

The Theodore Roosevelt Medal came to him in 1939 as "a liberator to men of the white race as well as to the black." Henry Ford called him the greatest living chemist and Edison offered him an immense salary to come and help him but he declined. A few years later he declined an offer of \$100,000 from another firm. Dr. Carver remained wedded to Tuskegee where he felt he could render his best contribution to humanity.

To him the peanut was a storehouse of wonders. To his inquiring and intelligent mind over 300 dif-



WITH HIS LASTING FRIEND—Dr. Carver is shown with Henry Ford, the automobile magnate, on the occasion of the deceased scientist's visit to Detroit and the Ford River Rouge plant a few months ago. Ford always showed great interest in Dr. Carver's discoveries and research, which was then centered on the use of wild plants for food. The manufacturer often visited Dr. Carver in his Tuskegee laboratory and home.

JAN 6 1943

Edison offered him an immense salary to come and help him but he declined. A few years later he declined an offer of \$100,000 from another firm. Dr. Carver remained wedded to Tuskegee where he felt he could render his best contribution to humanity.

In 1940 he sponsored the George Washington Carver Foundation to

humility.

Throughout all his work he maintained that the Bible was an inspiration to him.

Only a few days ago he said that America is on the eve of the greatest scientific development it has ever known, and destined to become a leader among many lines of practical endeavor heretofore unnoticed.

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

Won Top

Rank As

Scientist

Visited Ford Laboratories

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver, Missouri's gift to the world is dead. He died here Tuesday night at his home on the Campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he conducted the scientific experiments which made him famous throughout the world.

The famed native of Missouri was born at Diamond Grove 70 years ago as a slave. When informed of Dr. Carver's death Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri declared in Washington, Wednesday that he will reintroduce his bill in the present Congress to take over the birthplace of the scientist and make it a national shrine.

Many honors came to Dr. Carver for his exploits in the field of agricultural chemistry. From the lowly peanut he brought forth more than 300 products, and the sweet potato yielded him more than 120 products among which are starch, tapioca, mock cocoanut, syrup, breakfast food and satins.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the low peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will be in state at the school until

burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

JAN 6 1943

ing in the world of science. Henry Ford, in reply to a question put to him as to who was the greatest living scientist, said, "George Washington Carver of Tuskegee. He is tops all men I know." Christy Borth in his book "Pioneers of Plenty" wrote: "George Washington Carver, the first and greatest chemurgist."

Portsmouth, Va. Star

January 6, 1943

Noted Negro Dies At Home

Dr. George W. Carver, Scientist, Succumbs At Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

Ransomed For Horse

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's

master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 18 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the low peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

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JAN 6 1943

the institute campus, where many founders of the school and some of its former students are in

the funeral sermon for the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, Pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church at the

institute.

Dr. George Washington Carver, a

negro scientist, who have arrived

from prominent per-

sonal messages which

included one from Presi-

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Honored Over The Years (From The East Tennessee News)

OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF OUR nation, north and south, sent eloquent and sincere expressions of sympathy to Tuskegee Institute as they lauded the wonderful contributions of Doctor George W. Carver, noted Tuskegee scientist, whose death occurred last week.

Thoughtful recognition was exhibited toward Doctor Carver on the part of leaders of our nation from President Roosevelt on down, as they halted their busy activities during these troublous times, to send messages to Tuskegee, deplored the great loss to our nation.

The commendable phase of the situation is that these very same friends did not wait until Doctor Carver had passed away to assure him of their appreciation of the fine service he rendered humanity. All over the years, a path was made to the very door of the Alabama black man's laboratory by notables of our own and foreign lands, who shook the hand of the great scientist and thanked him for his discoveries and productions.

The life and experience of Dr. Carver should offer encouragement to Negro boys and girls in every nook and cranny of our land. It is quite evident that orderly living and engaging in work that will prove productive of something worthwhile the like of which the noted scientist portrayed, will win ample reward whether the individual is a black man or a member of the white race.

In the meantime, it is noteworthy that Doctor Carver brought the Negro racial group more worthwhile recognition in the past quarter century than any other member

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
January 6, 1943

Dr. Geo. Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee

Won World Fame For Discoveries in Agricultural Field

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(P)

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the agricultural work at that school.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agriculture.

He accepted the challenge and

agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Little to Work With

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school.

There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and

exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Noted Artist

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920s. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to

Many honors were poured on this frail shoulders. Only this year he was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. And during the intervening years, colleges, institutions and high figures in industry and science have paid him homage.

Under the administration of Lois C. Marstrom, principal, Ross has been the first or among the first to observe Negro History week through classroom and assembly work and appropriate exhibits, to add a collection of books on and by Negroes to the school library, and to provide a gallery of pictures of outstanding Negro leaders in the hallway.

Ross is truly what a good school should be—a character-moulding influence in the community. MABEL S. BOULDIN, Teacher, Fifth Grade.

January 7, 1943

Rooselt Pays Tribute To Slave Born Scientist

Honors Dr. Carver
JAN 24 1943

The fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the morning division of Ross school will hold a memorial service for Dr. George W. Carver, on Friday, January 22, at 9:30 a.m. in the gymnasium.

These services replace the regular monthly music assembly for this group.

An impressive candlelight ceremony, followed by a fitting tribute to a truly great scientist and American is to be an important part of the program.

JAN 24 1943

Mrs. Anna Kedalec, a fourth grade teacher, is chairman of the program, and has worked diligently to make the services worthy of the occasion. The complete program is as follows:

Salute to the flag; "The Star-Spangled Banner" hymn, "Faith of our Fathers"; the young citizen's creed; national Negro anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing"; biographical sketch of Dr. Carver's life; candle ceremony.

Carver's life; candle ceremony; reading of letter to the president and faculty of Tuskegee Institute, by

the Ross student body; song, "Going Home," from Dvorak's "New World Symphony."

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7—(P)—State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing.

All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

The body of the scientist, who also won reknown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

In ill health for some time, the frail, humble scientist died Tuesday night. Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous Negro scientist.

Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase Dr. Carver's birthplace at Tuskegee, Ala.

Atlanta, Ga., World
January 13, 1943

at once the great Booker T. Washington, founder of all time, greatest Tuskegee Institute, present-time scientist of any color.

Dr. Carver died at his home here Tuesday. He will rest in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of

Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial to no honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Richard, Ala., Journal
January 7, 1943

Nation's Most Notable Negro is Dead

Tuskegee, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver is dead.

Born in a slave family, he cemetery at

Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase Dr. Carver's birthplace at Tuskegee, Ala.

Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase Dr. Carver's birthplace at Tuskegee, Ala.

The Vision That Inspired George Washington Carver

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
By Tureton Collier

FOR some time before his death at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, Dr. George Washington Carver had been an all but a disembodied legend.

His health was bad, and during his last months he rarely emerged from his apartment on an upper floor of one of the college buildings. To save his failing strength, Henry Ford, his friend and admirer, had provided an elevator for his comings and goings, but of late this was not often used.

And so, the constant stream of visitors inquiring after this man, who had come to be a representative of human achievement without regard of race, were directed instead into a fascinating store house, the Carver Museum: there to see not the man himself but some tokens of his teeming activity and inquiry.

As you enter, your first impression is of a kind of clutter. There are large panels, in row on row, to which are affixed specimens of the things which Dr. Carver had contrived in amazing variety out of the very earth itself—from clays, from peanuts, from woods, from grasses, from sweet potatoes.

They range from wall boards to medicines. A glass cabinet holds letters that must number hundreds, testifying to the virtues of his peanut oil for repairing the ravages of infantile paralysis.

There are foods and fabrics. There are paints and fertilizers. There are building materials and insecticides.

THERE is an alcove illuminated by rich colors of paintings which are his work, from the making of the pigments to their painstaking application. Most of them are in still-life, and you are struck by a singular tone. This is the fact of a preoccupation with desert flora—yucca plants, cactuses, century flowers.

It is as if George Washington Carver had been captivated by symbols of struggle against scantiness and poverty; as if, perhaps without his knowing it, he had been drawn in spirit to these outlandish signs of triumph over a meagerness of natural endowment.

And this at last is what becomes revealed in all the display. Close beside the arch of the alcove stands a cabinet in which poses a common plow-share, dull with use. It is presented as the single piece of equipment at disposal of the classes

in agriculture of Tuskegee Institute when Booker T. Washington induced Carver to become their instructor, forty-eight years

ago. There was nothing else, then, but a man, a plow, a site that was hardly more than a patch of thin and gullied land in Macon County, Alabama.

From the plow you turn to the relics of Carver's first laboratory. Here is a collection of nicked and ineradicably stained test-tubes and retorts, so few that they barely cover the space of an ordinary table. They were the beginning, out of which grew the high ventures that resulted in contrivance of some three hundred usable products from the humble peanut, for one thing.

JAN 8 - 1943

BUT you come to see that these tangible accomplishments are only incidental. You see more plainly, in the ancient plow-share, in the stained pieces of a makeshift laboratory, the greater revelations of struggle—the starkness of early struggle in which vision and faith sustained Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver.

At first, you may be depressed by a kind of shabbiness in this littered chamber. Then you are asking yourself: is it shabbiness, or is it simplicity, a simplicity so great that a certain nobleness invests it? Is it naivete, or plain honesty?

The total effect is, in short, of primitiveness, but the primitiveness of walking with God, of wondering at the sweep and riches of His earth, of being driven by a sort of exalted curiosity to find out the extent and variety of them.

In a way, it would be a pity if the Carver Museum at Tuskegee is ever formalized and given a whispered and immaculate order. As it stands, it is a representation of one man's unresting drive to catalogue nature with desert flora—yucca plants, cactuses, century flowers.

It is as if George Washington Carver had indeed his and not some kind of pretentious racial monument.

JAN 8 - 1943

THE final appraisal of George Washington Carver doubtless will be a vindication of those who say he was great—but great, not as a scientist or inventor, rather, as a man of faith that everything necessary for sustenance and development of the human breed has been set down in this earth and



Dr. Carver, who walked with God, that it is only for us to find it and to use it. legends would have gathered in time around

Not only the people of his race but everybody should be delighted that a Carver has existed to show that a man must live in a continuous enchantment with the simple fact of life and its avenues of exploration.

Interesting and significant is the large display of Carver's needlework—fine crocheting, accurate craftsmanship in point and seam—which, set beside his paintings, bear another unique evidence of his knowledge, sharp and clear beyond the knowledge of most men, that these avenues are unending.

Pure In Heart

JAN 11 - 1943

It is impossible, of course, to disassociate the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver from his times and his milieu. But it is easy to see that a few hundred years earlier such a personality at his death would have been canonized by popular acclamation. All sorts of tender and wonderful

He would have been a great personality in any age in any environment.

It also astonished him that they should have ever supposed him capable of doing so.

The fact that George Washington Carver born

in slavery, frail of body, meek of manner

course, contrast to his great and indubitable

genius. But in truth he was one of those

geniuses who transcend any circum-

stances of race or birth or social condition.

It is perhaps significant that nearly all of revealed to him he shared the knowledge freely with all who would accept it.

All the traditional signs of sanctity—simplicity, humility, deep piety, extraordinary charity—seem to have been in him. For

good measure one might add celibacy and great austerity of life. His attitude toward

his work was spiritual rather than scientific and he regarded his accomplishments not as

discoveries but as providential revelations.

"When I get an inspiration, I go into the laboratory and God tells me what to do."

Nature was best understood through super-natural insight. When he wanted to show

his Bible class at Tuskegee how the Children of Israel were fed on their passage

through the wilderness, he simply went out no such thing as a useless plant or work-

use of men. When their uses had created them all for the was a Negro of the humblest origin, born

and collected the manna from the nearby less soil. God had created them all for the use of men. When their uses had created them all for the was a Negro of the humblest origin, born

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43-1943

Bessemer, Ala. Advertiser
January 8, 1943

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

In the death of Dr. Carver the South and the nation have suffered a very great loss. From the brilliant mind of this man who was born a slave came innumerable developments in the field of science conceived with the purpose of aiding our farmers to more fully utilize their resources. That he was successful is fully demonstrated in the recent development of new and greater markets for southern farm products, notably peanuts and sweet potatoes. The agricultural south is deeply conscious of the great debt it owes to this man who chose to turn his immense powers to the development of his homeland, although no portal of personal fame and fortune was closed to him. Dr. Carver's passing is deeply regretted by all who have the welfare of this nation uppermost in their hearts.

January 7, 1943

DEATH OF A GREAT AMERICAN

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, whose beginning was so humble that nobody took the trouble to record the exact date, the nation has lost a great scientist and the South a citizen of distinction.

As director of agricultural work at Tuskegee Institute, where he was invited by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder, Dr. Carver devoted himself to agricultural chemistry. He discovered innumerable uses for many of the south's native products and developed them for commercial utilization.

The Star is proud to join the countless others paying homage to the memory of a fine son of the south who made the most of that opportunity and freedom which knows no caste, nor breed nor birth.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor World

January 8, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, negro scientist, is dead. The life of this non-Aryan is a monument to American democracy and an outstanding refutation of Hitler's mad ravings.

Dr. Carver, son of slaves, was one of America's greatest men. Along with Edison, Dr. Carver did more for humanity with humble things at hand than any other person. Unlike Edison, Dr. Carver refused to use his discoveries for personal wealth. He took the insignificant peanut and even the mud around his cabin door, and from them he extracted foods and medicines that awaited an inquiring mind for discovery.

Americans, white or black, rich or poor, will pay more and more tribute to this humble negro as the years go on. His life was a sermon from which all can draw invaluable lessons, and of all good and faithful servants, we believe that the Divine Maker of all things has given that pronouncement

ALABAMA (Carver)

on him with especial emphasis.

The Nation JAN 1
"BORN OF SLAVE PARENTS ON A FARM NEAR

Diamond Grove, Mo., in infancy lost his father and was stolen and carried into Arkansas with mother, who was never heard of again; was bought from masters for a race horse valued at \$300 and returned to former home in Missouri." So "Who's Who" describes the birth and infancy of Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the outstanding scientists in agricultural research, who died the other day at Tuskegee Institute. Though he did not learn to read and write until he was twenty, Dr. Carver, earning his own way, managed to graduate at the age of thirty from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (JAN 1 6 1943) admission to another college because of his race. He went to Tuskegee

in 1896 and founded there a school of agriculture de-

voted to the practical problems of farming, particularly in

the South. In the course of almost half a century he devel-

oped hundreds of new products from the peanut and the

sweet potato and cotton; from the clay soil of nineteen

acres of "the worst land in Alabama" which he took

over to show what could be done with it, he developed

paints, pigments, stains, and face powders. He made

paving blocks from cotton, synthetic marble from wood

shavings, and paint from soy beans. He also made the

fat cotton bolls of short-stalk cotton grow on tall stalks

to prevent their being splashed with sand and ruined

when it rained. He painted pictures and played the

piano. He was deeply religious. He never took money

for his discoveries, and much of what he earned at Tuske-

gee he gave to needy students. His life and work, as the

funeral orators say, must be an inspiration. They should

also provide, for white and black Americans alike, fresh

and thrilling vindication of the principle of racial equal-

ity so often honored in the breach. JAN 1 6 1943

George Washington Carver

WENTY-FIVE years ago the editor and his wife, a bride and groom under missionary appointment to the Boys' Industrial school, Khartum, the Sudan, were sent to the Tuskegee institute in Alabama to pick up useful ideas for the work in the Sudan. For

a whole week, so far as they know, they were the

only white persons at the institute. They were

given every courtesy the president, Major Robert

R. Morton, was able to provide. They dined with

the faculty and with the student body. They were

entertained by Mrs. Booker T. Washington for a

breakfast one morning and witnessed her leader

ship of the family in morning worship. They visited every department of the institution that time permitted. They observed especially the industrial work. Jan 18, 1943

The part of the visit which invites emphasis on this page, however, was the time spent in the laboratory with Dr. George Washington Carver. Dr. Carver died on January 5 and newspapers and radio are magnifying him as a great scientist, perhaps the greatest Negro scientist. We have no intention of disputing that claim; but our conviction is that George Washington Carver was a Christian before he was a scientist, and among his own people it is the touch of his Christian life which is being recalled first; his scientific genius is remembered secondarily. Jan 18, 1943

Credits Success Entirely To God

When we talked with Dr. Carver he was being widely acclaimed for his discovery of things which could be made from the peanut and sweet potato. Perhaps his success in making rubber from sweet potatoes, "to all appearances as good as that which comes from the rubber tree," is one of the reasons why Henry Ford had recently induced Dr. Carver to come to his laboratories. However, there was no evidence that Dr. Carver thought that he, himself, had accomplished anything great. He gave credit to God for everything. His soft, gentle voice, his patience, his humility, his reverence made us, in turn, conscious of God. "I am actually led in this work," he insisted. "The hand and influence of God is in it all."

Born during Civil War days, a sickly boy who was acquired by a slave owner in exchange for a horse valued at \$300, without resources as they are considered necessary today, he obtained an education, made use of the talents God had given him and gave of himself for the benefit of mankind without thought of any material recompense. This is the Christian portrayed on our front cover.—R. L. E. Knoxville, Tenn.

January 8, 1943

Dr. Carver To Be Buried Near School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—

Dr. George Washington Carver,

79, who rose from the son of

Negro slaves to become one of

the nation's leading scientists, will

be buried here tomorrow in the

Tuskegee Institute cemetery.

Funeral services for the frail

Rev. Harry

He will be buried near the

grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, where

Dr. Carver had been a faculty

V. Richardson.

member since 1896.

43-1943

Atlanta Ga. World
January 8, 1943

Taps For Dr. Carver

The recent passing of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist, artist and research authority, will in nowise close his brilliant career. His modest life was lived in the Arena of immortal usefulness and his inventions will pass on to make the world better and happier as long as civilization endures.

For the most he is the answer to the proposition that genius knows no bounds nor color and that a man's color is no barrier to wholesomeness and greatness.

Dr. Carver's works are too well and widely known for a review in a column lamenting his passing. He walked with presidents and kings and kept the common touch. He went from one experiment to another, never stopping to find out how much pecuniary gain would be derived from his discoveries. He belonged to immortality and his works were dedicated to man. Man will come daily into the heritages of the wonderful and powerful contributions he made for civilization.

His works and his fame will rest alongside that of his famous benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who passed on many years ago and whose bones rest in Tuskegee soil.

Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee will become the shrine of the world and the great work he began will flourish through the ages.

Time will continue to unfold his greatness and immortality will write his epitaph.

—N. C. Danaher

January 6, 1943.

Noted Negro

Scientist Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

Though unable to come here himself because of advancing age, a turn for the worse after his return an assistant of Dr. Carver, John Sutton, did respond to Russia's in-

ALABAMA (Carver)

vitation, and conducted scientific experiments in U.S.S.R. in the heart of the Soviet cotton growing region.

JAN 24 1943

Later, given a laboratory in Krasnodar in the northern Caucasus, Mr. Sutton continued his work until that region, now under German control, was taken by the Nazis. One of his developments was the production of rope and twine from a hemp substitute made from grain straws.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier

January 7, 1943.

CARVER, SCIENTIST, DIES AT TUSKEGEE

Negro Chemist's Findings Greatly Increased Farm Income in South

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—(UPI)—Dr. George Washington Carver, seventy-nine, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Through him to take charge of the institute's diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern agriculture.

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States department of agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917.

Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints.

Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would

have made his very wealthy, but he gave them freely to the world.

The late Thomas A. Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him. The congressional ways and means committee gave him ten minutes in 1921 to testify about the then pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. His testimony was so engrossing that he was kept testifying an hour and forty-five minutes.

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in creative chemistry.

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From the plantation where he was born, he went to Minneapolis, Kan., and obtained a grammar and high school education while supporting himself.

He enrolled at the University of Iowa, but it refused to let him enter when it found out that he was a negro. He spent the winter laundering students' clothes, and the following fall enrolled at Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.

Three years later, he went to Iowa State college, Ames, where he received a bachelor's and master's degree in agriculture. He was class poet in his final year at Iowa State, and Dr. L. H. Pammell, the college president, said he was the most brilliant student he had ever known.

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee institute, invited him to take charge of the institute's agricultural courses in 1896. When Dr. Carver arrived, he had four oxen, a few pigs and chickens, a few tools and 3,500 acres of poor land with which to work. The farms on all sides, impoverished by

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who some after me," he said when he created a foundation with his life savings. "I hope the South will be the first to take advantage of the foundation and contribute to it. And I hope the foundation will serve all the people, regardless of race, color or creed."

Centerville, Miss., Jeffersonian

January 8, 1943.

NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST IS DEAD

Dr. George W. Carver, Ac- claimed Greatest Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 97, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars.

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U. S. Record
January 6, 1943

Carver, Noted Negro Leader, Dies At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6—(UPI)—noted negro scientist, a former slave boy who gained world-wide distinction for his discoveries in the uses of peanuts, sweet potatoe and other products, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he had been a teacher in the institution founded by another leader of his race, Booker T. Washington. His able and unselfish endeavors have contributed much to the advancement of science, particularly

in the field of agriculture. Messages of regret over his passing were sent by President Roosevelt, Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones; Senator John Bankhead of Alabama and Many other National figures.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dr. George Carver Dies; Noted Negro Scientist

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. today at his at Tuskegee Institute.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire south. And what helps the south, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until buried in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Brownsville, Tenn., States-Graphic

January 8, 1943

Rites Are Held For George W.

Dr. George Washington Carver,

Carver.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8—(UPI)—The body of George Washington Carver, a Negro, today was returned to the earth from which he had extracted untold potential benefits for man.

Simple funeral services were held for the 79-year-old scientist who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Burial for Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of presidents and millionaires, was in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here. Since 1896 he had been a member of the faculty, but in recent years had devoted himself almost entirely to research work on agricultural products and the clays of the south.

Atlanta Ga. World

January 8, 1943

Dr. Patterson

Issues Statement On Carver Death

TUSKEGEE, Inst.—Ala., (SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, made the following statement Thursday concerning the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist:

The entire Tuskegee Institute community is saddened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. Like Booker T. Wash-

ington, our founder, and his close friend, Dr. Carver starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute.

His nearly fifty years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this Nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute.

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917.

Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt Medal in 1929 for distinguished service in science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg Galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints.

Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would have

made him very wealthy, but he gave them freely to the world.

The late Thomas A. Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him. The Congressional Ways and Means committee gave him 10 minutes in 1921 to testify about the then pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. His testimony was so engrossing that he kept testifying an hour and 45 minutes.

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in creative chemistry.

He was born of slave parents on "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college near Diamond Grove, Mo., in 1864. Night riders kidnapped him and his mother while he was still a baby.

His master ransomed him for a \$300 horse, but his mother already had been sold by her abductors and he never saw her again.

From the plantation where he was born, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and obtained a grammar and high school education while supporting himself.

He enrolled at the University of Iowa, but it refused to let him enter when it found out that he was a negro. He spent the winter laundering students' clothes, and the following fall enrolled at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

Three years later, he went to Iowa State College, Ames, where he received a bachelor's and master's degree in agriculture. He was class poet in his final year at Iowa State, and Dr. L. H. Pammell, the college president, said he was the most brilliant student he had ever known.

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee Institute, invited him to take charge of the institute's agricultural courses in 1896.

When Dr. Carver arrived, he had four oxen, a few pigs and chickens, a few tools and 3,500 acres of poor land with which to work. The farms on all sides, impoverished by years of cotton growing, were becoming more run down every season.

"Plant peanuts, sweet potatoes, greens, corn—anything. Anything but cotton," he urged farmers.

Soon the peanut crop was so large the market was flooded. He turned to the laboratory to find uses for peanuts.

Before he died, he had made more than 300 useful products from peanuts, including cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. He made 118 products from sweet potatoes, including ink, glue, stains and crystallized ginger.

He developed new uses for cotton, and proved it could be used to build roads. He was the first person to make newsprint from southern pine.

"I am only a small blazer for those who came after me," he said when he created a foundation with his life savings. "I hope the south will be the first to take advantage of the foundation and contribute to it. And I hope the foundation will serve all the people, regardless of race, color or creed."

Asheboro, N. C. Courier

January 7, 1943

NOTED NEGRO IS LAID TO REST

Rites Are Held For George W.

Dr. George Washington Carver,

Funeral services for Dr. Carver

in Tuskegee, Ala., was held yesterday. Dr. Carver, 79, died on Jan. 6. He was buried in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute, where he had been a member of the faculty for 50 years. The services were conducted by Dr. H. V. Richardson, pastor of the college chapel. Dr. Carver was a noted Negro scientist, a former slave boy who gained world-wide distinction for his discoveries in the uses of peanuts, sweet potatoe and other products, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in creative chemistry.

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Asheboro, N. C. Courier

January 7, 1943

Famed Colored Scientist Is Dead At Tuskegee, Ala.

43-1943
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DR. CARVER IS DEAD; NEGRO SCIENTIST

Son of Slave Parents Who
Made Experiments as Member
of Tuskegee Faculty

JAN 6 - 1943

INSPIRED BY THE LOWLY

Clay, Sweet Potato, Peanuts
Lent Themselves to His
Agricultural Feats

JAN 6 - 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP) —

Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, died early this morning in his home at Tuskegee, 30, and was immediately made a posthumous member of the faculty in charge of the college greenhouse and the bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Two years later he had

earned the degree of Master of Science and made the acquaintance of Booker T. Washington, who had been attached to the Negro then was bringing the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to notice.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists of his life, directing the Department of Agricultural Research. He discovered scores of new uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. The Alabama cotton farmer. The sandy loam, he developed ink, pig-fattest bolls and the tall-stalk products, cosmetics, paper paint, and produced the jeans. Yet the short-stalk cotton left the bolls exposed to splashes of sand when it rained. By a crossing process, Professor Carver got the fat cotton bolls of his clothes and refusing to make the short-stalk cotton to grow on the tall stalks that lifed them out of the sand. Officially in Washington, the cross was recognized by colored brethren to make a better living from the soil in the South.

Dr. Carver, paying no attention to his clothes and refusing to make the short-stalk cotton to grow on the tall stalks that lifed them out of the sand. Officially in Washington, the cross was recognized by colored brethren to make a better living from the soil in the South.

He became such an authority on cotton, the peanut and the sweet potato, that he ended with a place among important white men. His name is in "Who's Who in America," and he was accorded a membership in the Royal Society of London.

"Who's Who" lists him as an authority and follows immediately with the information which he supplied, that he was "born of slave parents of a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1864; in fancy creams and latterly a medicinal peanut oil which was found help-

carried into Arkansas with motherful in the treatment of infantile paralysis. When he produced an array of common products, receiving a horse valued at \$300 and returned to former home in Missouri."

Because he was a puny boy who got his growth late, he was allowed to run around as a household pet. Then without being put to heavy work, he learned about trees, shrubs and insects and liked to paint and draw them. In the kitchen he picked up much knowledge of cooking and of canning fruits and vegetables which later was to serve his people. In the parlor he learned something of music.

Worked Way Through School

Until he was almost 20, he did not learn to read and write. That came after he grew up suddenly and struck out for himself. He had seen education at close quarters in a white household and felt he could use it. He worked his way through high school in Minneapolis, Kan., and later through the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

He was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1894, at the age of 30, and was immediately made a faculty member in charge of the college greenhouse and the bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Two years later he had

earned the degree of Master of Science and made the acquaintance of Booker T. Washington, who had been attached to the Negro then was bringing the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to notice.

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ALABAMA (Carver)

lecturing to farm gatherings on the Iowa State A. and M. college in 1896.

better cultivation and utilization of common products, receiving a medal for discoveries that would change the economic life of the more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil.

In 1923 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded him the Spingarn Medal for discoveries that would change the economic life of the more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil.

South. In 1935 he was appointed to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the division of plant pathology and disease survey. He was invited frequently to speak before agricultural classes in the white technical colleges of the South.

A less known side of Professor Carver's activity was his Bible class at Tuskegee, started in 1906, when his office boy and seven other students asked him to teach them the Bible on Sundays. He taught the Bible by impersonating the characters himself. On one occasion he astonished his class when it reached the story of the manna-fed Israelites by producing a variety of the original manna, which he had gathered in the woods about Tuskegee.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

DR. G. W. CARVER
PASSED AWAY

Noted Negro Scientist
Had Aided South—Developed Over 300 Products

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6 — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Md., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race house valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After

a long struggle, he won a master's degree in agriculture at the race from which he sprang an

Tribute Paid To Negro Scientist By Roosevelt In Sympathy Message

Other Highly Placed Men
Join President In Giving
Homage To Onetime Slave

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — The body of Dr. George Washington Carver lay in state at Tuskegee Institute Thursday as persons from all walks of life paused to pay homage to the one-time slave boy who became an eminent scientist.

President Roosevelt was among the first to send a message of condolence and others were received from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

"All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agriculture and chemistry. The things he achieved in the face of poverty since he became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1896. He died Tuesday night after being ill for several months.

Richardson, chaplain, in charge.

Representative Short (R., Mo.) plans to introduce a bill to establish a national monument honoring the late Dr. George Washington Carver.

Missouri Congressman Wed.

Carver, of Tuskegee Institute.

Carver described the

memorial

for the

memorial

GEORGE W. CARVER

Newspictures, 1939

Champion of Diversification

in explanation of his attitude, addressing the annual meeting of the Women's Board of Domestic Mis-

sions of the Reformed Church, at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York in

"The idea and the method of working out a new product come all together," he continued. "In

half an hour after the idea was revealed to me, I produced the yolk of an egg from the Puerto Rican

peanut, including milk, ink, flour and various other products. I then

placed the egg in a glass of water and it floated. I then took a piece of

peanut oil and put it in the water. The egg沉了下去. I then took a piece of

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Memorial For Journal + Sunday Carver Is Held Norfolk, Va. At Camp Lee

JAN 23 1943

His Life Held

Out As Distinctly

American By Rowe
JAN 23 1943



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER
[Great Scientist Succumbs]

Noted Negro Dies at Home In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Alabama

Products From Peanuts

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

Dr. Carver, born in slavery in Diamond Grove, Missouri, gained world recognition as an agricultural research worker through his

He will be buried in Tuskegee

He will be buried in Tuskegee</p

January 6, 1943
Tuskegee, Ala.
January 6, 1943

Dr. George Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. yesterday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

It was believed by many of his intimates that Dr. Carver voiced his creed in a poem he recited in his high-pitched voice on his 40th anniversary at Tuskegee. It was titled: "The Things not Done, are the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through college on Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropies, but his threadbare clothes and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

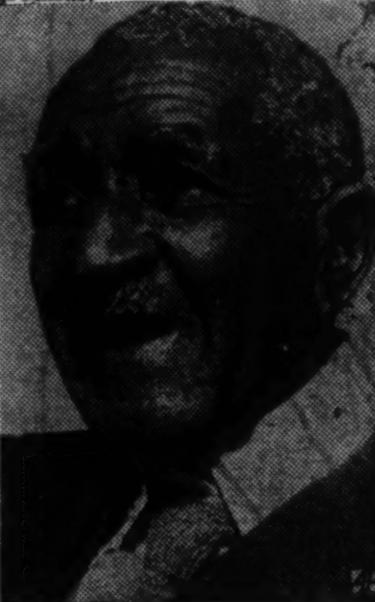
A blight struck Alabama and Florida pecan trees in the 1920s. A grower turned to Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a fabulous price. The "price" to that man and to everyone else was just a 3-cent postage stamp—after Dr. Carver developed the "cure."

In a day when the south prospered on a one-crop output, Carver was preaching a principle of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in Luxemburg gallery. Landscapes the south's red clay and sandy

Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the magnolia blossom cone, the Osage orange, banana skins and coffee grounds.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER
Florence, S. C., Morning News
January 6, 1943

Dr. George Carver, Famed Scientist, Taken By Death

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro Institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as

one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet

potatoes, peanuts and clay. From

cosmetics, paper, paint and other materials.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to

southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose work have hung a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnapped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew, he was released from his faculty duties to become the Institute's consulting chemist and director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were accorded him. Only this year he was selected by the progressive farmer as "man of the year in service to southern agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society Arts at London.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to visit Henry Ford.

January 6, 1943

The death of Dr. George Wash-

ington Carver, Tuesday, in Tuskegee, Ala., removes one of the leaders of the negro race and one of the South's and the nation's foremost agricultural scientists. Carver was born in Missouri, "about 1864," and had been on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute since 1894, listed 105 different preparations), other common crops, clays, and fibers.

When Carver arrived in Tuskegee in 1896, without money or assistance, he began experimentation with a 16-acre eroded plot of land and a laboratory of improvised odds and ends. Today a well furnished museum and laboratory stand in his honor at the Institute and he is acclaimed throughout the world. His life and works are classic examples of one who achieved much with little.

Nauga, Ala., Daily Home
January 9, 1943

WITNESSES HELD FOR FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 9.—Simple funeral services were held here yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, Negro scientist, who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding the necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Dr. Carver's humble friend and associate of Presidents and millionaires was buried in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here.

Funeral services were read by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commanding his life and work.

His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him—Dr. Carver used to say—from marrying, and there were no survivors.

Martin, Tenn., Press
January 8, 1943

NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

Dr. George Washington Carver, who died suddenly at Tuskegee, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery adjoining Tuskegee Institute chapel. The body will lie in state Friday morning and part of Friday afternoon.

Dr. George Washington Carver, head of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., famous negro scientist, died Tuesday evening about 7:30 after a short illness. Born a slave in Missouri, Dr. Carver overcame

Hundreds of whites and Negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the Negro who by genius and hard work rose from the son of slave parents to gain international renown.

A blanket of flowers given by friends in all walks of life, covered the casket yesterday as it was carried from the institute chapel to its final resting place.

The body of Dr. George Washington Carver, founder of the school at Tuskegee, where the frail Negro rose to fame, has been received at Tuskegee, Ala., January 10, 1943.

Flowers From Ford
On Carver's Grave

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Capacity Crowd at Rites for Dr. Carver

JAN 16 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Funeral services for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist who died here last Tuesday night, were conducted at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel, filled to capacity with admirers of both races.

Thousands Pass Bier

The body had rested in state after he joined the faculty at Tuskegee from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. Thursday. Ford Sends Representative Friday while thousands of all creeds and from all walks of life paid final silent tribute.

Hundreds of floral offerings lined the casket and were banked high along the altar, including the covering of flowers for the casket. His numberless chemical formulas from Iowa State College, "There Is a Balm in Gilead," and from various clubs and organizations, universities and colleges and high schools throughout the country.

Dr. Patterson's Tribute

Chaplain D. L. T. Robinson of the Tuskegee Army Flying School pronounced the invocation and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, delivered the in memoriam, declaring JAN 16 1943

"We pause today to pay tribute as another of great worth passes to his reward. It is sad to see slipping away from us those whose good works have helped mightily to make that composite unit of influence and service which is Tuskegee Institute.

"The grief of the moment, however, is overshadowed by the challenge which their going brings. This challenge comes as a clear invitation to carry on in faith, in hope and in deed."

Altruism Cited

Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, who delivered the funeral message, pointed out that "God still gives his sons that the world might be saved, and his sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways. This humble student body, followed by the genius asked nothing for his labor, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain." JAN 16 1943

Telegrams were read from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice

"The Psalm of Life" was given to take a position on the insti-

ALABAMA (Carver)

by Vera Champion. The assembly was closed with the singing of "Taps" by the girls' trio and the entire student body observed a moment of silent meditation.

Gainesville, Ga. News

January 6, 1943

Dr. George Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (P) — The world of science has lost one of its most eminent characters — a man who started life as a slave.

Doctor George Washington Carver, the famous negro chemist, died from a fall he suffered a month ago. He was 79 years old.

Doctor Carver's discoveries of uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts saved the Southland when they petered out from too much cotton planting. And they added millions to the South's annual income.

Doctor Carver gave them all away. He donated to the world more than 300 products from peanuts including cheese, paper, coffee, plastics — even face powder. And he developed 118 products from sweet potatoes — from ink and glue to crystallized ginger.

Such were the wonders of chemistry, worked by one of the most able members of the negro race.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
January 8, 1943

Final Tribute Paid Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 — (AP) — Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. in the college chapel, with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school where the tall negro rose to fame as an agricultural scientist.

A blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford, one of his many friends in all walks of life, covered his casket yesterday as it was carried from the funeral services at the Institute Chapel to its final resting place.

Hundreds of whites and negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the negro who by genius and hard work rose from the son of slave parents to gain international renown.

"Few men have had science and Christianity so well blended in their lives," Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president said in speaking briefly at the services. "Our late friend and teacher always looked to the Creator for inspiration."

The institute put Dr. Carver's age at 79, but he said he was unsure of the date.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
January 10, 1943

George Washington Carver, Negro Scientist, Is Dead

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tus-

kegee Institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Augusta, Ga. Herald

January 8, 1943

Dr. Carver to Be Buried Today at Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 — (P) — Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

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Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
January 10, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, who died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the insti-

ute faculty in 1896. Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Augusta, Ga. Herald

January 8, 1943

kegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist, whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man, who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Jackson, Miss., News

January 9, 1943

Funeral Service Held at Tuskegee for Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — The body of Dr. George Washington Carver rested in Tuskegee Institute cemetery Saturday, close by the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school where the tall negro rose to fame as an agricultural scientist.

A blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford, one of his many friends in all walks of life, covered his casket yesterday as it was carried from the funeral services at the Institute Chapel to its final resting place.

Hundreds of whites and negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the negro who by genius and hard work rose from the son of slave parents to gain international renown.

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Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
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such a man reach such heights. He was a great genius and a great American. He is worthy of a great loss in a great nation. The tributes paid him by press and

backgrounds come unheralded and in strange ways. Under no other government could a man like George Washington Carver and achieve people.

Under a blanket of friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, was buried here to Tuskegee. President F. D. Patterson spoke briefly on the accomplishments of Doctor Carver the death of

George Washington Carver, who died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

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George Washington Carver, who died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

He was a great man.

President Roosevelt Mourns Death Of Dr. George Carver

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The nation's great paid tribute last week to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally known scientist who died at his home here early on Tuesday, January 5 after a lingering illness. A steady stream of telegrams and messages of condolence flowed into Tuskegee as news of his passing became public.

Heading the list of distinguished persons who mourned the death of the distinguished man of science was President Franklin D. Roosevelt who wired President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing."

INSPIRING EXAMPLE TO YOUTH

"All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

From Vice President Henry A. Wallace, a native of Iowa where Dr. Carver was educated, came this message:

"When Dr. Carver died, the United States lost one of her finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that his outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the Imminence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling."

"Tuskegee and the Nation

suffer an irreparable loss," Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard wired Dr. Patterson. "However, we may take comfort in the fact that his great contribution to the science of agriculture, and to the scientific research will continue to serve mankind."

APPOINTED COLLABORATOR

Dr. Carver was appointed collaborator in the Department's bureau of plant industry, division of mycology and disease survey, on August 1, 1935, by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. Since 1935 the Department of Agriculture had maintained close contact with Dr. Carver, calling upon his rich research background from time to time to assist in the solution of various knotty farm problems.

Less than a month ago Food Distribution Administrator Roy F. Lendrickson, representing Secretary Wickard, went to Tuskegee to address the Farmer's Conference and spent half an hour with the eminent scientist.

Upon his return to Washington he said, "One of the vivid memories of the time I spent at Tuskegee is my visit with Dr. Carver and the strong impression he gave me of his scholarship and scientific integrity. He impressed me as a remarkable man, who despite his great age, had never grown old."

A SERIOUS LOSS JAN 10 1943
Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and a member of the Tuskegee board of trustees wired:

"The passing of Dr. Carver is a serious loss to the world of science and to Tuskegee."

OTHER COMMENTS

Governor-elect Chaucey Sparks of Alabama: "I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver . . . Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead."

Senator Robert F. Wagner: "All patriotic Americans will join in paying tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver. He has won a honored place among the great national figures of our history. His achievements in science and education and promoting international cooperation and good will have advanced the progress of all American people and strengthened our unity for the trials that beset us."

JAN 10 1943

William Jay Schieffelin, presi-

ent of the Tuskegee board of trustees: "Thank God for Dr. Carver's life and spiritual influence. He was a saint, a poet and wonderful naturalist. His services to mankind through his inspired study of plants and soils are of lasting value."

President F. D. Patterson: "The entire Tuskegee community is addened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. The mere fact that Dr. Carver, starting from such lowly beginnings, was able to carve out for himself a niche at the top rung of the ladder of fame, is proof of the true democracy of America and the lack of racial or color prejudices against those who prove themselves worthy of recognition."

INSPIRED HUNDREDS JAN 16 1943
OF STUDENTS

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director archives and history, State of Alabama: "I held Dr. Carver in high esteem not only for his talent, but for his Christian character."

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"He inspired hundreds of Tuskegee students who studied under him, and because of him for a \$300 racehorse and his influence are today devoting their lives toward greater development of southern agriculture."

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Sparks of Alabama: "I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver . . . Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead."

President Edgar Voight of Simpson College, Iowa: "Simpson College extends deepest sympathy over the death of George Washington Carver. He was Simpson's most illustrious son and his services to mankind were constant inspiration to the generation of students who succeed him here."

W. I. Peek, president, Tuskegee General Alumni Association:

"Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of research. He collaborated with the real problems of life at

one time or another came under his inspiring instruction. . . We, the men and women of the Alumni Association, share with the faculty and students of our institution the sorrow sustained by this irreparable loss."

Pensacola, Fla. JAN 8 1943

Noted Negro Scientist Dies

DEATH of Dr. George Washington Carver, former Negro slave who rose to great heights, has removed one of the leaders of Southern agriculture and chemistry.

Dr. Carver, in developing scores of products from native grown products, spurned offers of high salaries to remain in his laboratory to work for the benefit of southern agriculture. "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South," he said, "and what helps the South helps everybody."

From the lowly peanut he developed 300 useful products, including rubber, paper, ink and even oils now used in treatment of infantile paralysis. Products derived from the sweet potato are over the 100 mark, including flour, starch, lard. Insulation board he has made from okra and cotton stalks, peanut hulls, waste paper, broomsedge.

Born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1864, Carver lost his father in infancy, was stolen and carried into Arkansas with his mother and never saw or heard of her again. Thus, a Negro orphan boy, rose to a place of great prominence as one of the most eminent scientists of his day.

Captors of Carver swapped him for a \$300 racehorse and he was returned to his former home in Missouri. He worked as a graduate of Tuskegee Institute through school after the war at Minneapolis, Kas., and later through college, receiving a B. S. in agriculture from Iowa State College in 1894, an M. S. in agriculture in 1896 and a doctor of science degree from Simpson College in 1928. He was elected a member of the faculty of Iowa State A & M College and placed in charge of its greenhouse, devoting special attention to bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Then he became teacher at Tuskegee Institute for years was director of its department of agriculture and promoted international cooperation and good will.

General Alumni Association: "Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of research. He collaborated with the real problems of life at

plant industry, was a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1923, Roosevelt medal in 1939 and in 1942, a few months before his death, was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "The Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture."

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In concluding announcement of its award, the farm paper said: "All of us now are glad that human slavery no longer exists and that men like George Washington Carver may have a chance to use all the talents God has given them in service to their own race and the white race as well."

JAN 7 1943

Roosevelt Sends Condolence Message On Carver Death

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who said:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his

genius and his achievements in the field of agriculture and science which was the scene of his long distinguished labors."

JAN 14 1943
The nation suffered a terrific loss in the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a noted Negro scientist. He has done much for the southern farmer discovering over 300 uses for the lowly peanut was a right decent contribution.

have talked with him at Tuskegee on **JAN 14 1943**. The nation suffered a terrific loss in the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a noted Negro scientist. He has done much for the southern farmer discovering over 300 uses for the lowly peanut was a right decent contribution.

43-1943

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Tuskegee Professor JAN 8 - 1943

Made Many Contributions In The Field Of Agriculture

He Turned Big Money Offers Down To Work On Experiments In Own Lab.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist died Tuesday at his home here at the Tuskegee Institute. Death came after several months of illness which was reported to have brought him home from Detroit, Mich., where he was to work in Ford's laboratory toward the end of making synthetic rubber. JAN 8 - 1943

Staked A Kansas Claim

He settled in Ness County, Kansas, in 1888, taking a quarter-section claim two miles south of Beeler or eighteen miles west of Ness City. Hence told a Ness City resident, O. L. Lennen, that "some day something valuable" would be found on the land. In 1941, Dr. Carver's prediction came true. One of Kansas's largest oil pool was found on what was formerly his claim. JAN 8 - 1943

The noted scientist was educated at Iowa university and was one of the first graduates. He traveled over the country and made many lectures and demonstrations of his outstanding work.

He was born of slave parents near Diamond Grove Mo. He relates that he was stolen and bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, NEGRO SCIENTIST, CLOSES LIFE OF USEFULNESS

Although Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in several well known galleries.

Dr. Carver devoted his life to the betterment of his race, and of the Arts. JAN 9 - 1943

Experiments which he made led

Associates tell of the time that he came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure. His price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dr. Carver was born at Diamond Grove, Mo., of parents who had been slaves, he was not sure of his date, but once estimated that

He went to Tuskegee in 1896

ALABAMA (Carver)
Guardian
Boston, Mass.

DR. CARVER SCIENTIST, DIES JAN 9 - 1943

Recognized as outstanding in Agricultural Research

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist, died on Jan 5 at Tuskegee Institute where he made his home, after several months of failing health. He had been in bed ten days previous to his passing.

He joined Tuskegee faculty in 1894. In his scientific activities to which he was devoted he discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potato, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint and many other articles. He became a man of importance because of his discoveries of the uses of the peanut and the sweet potato and Who's Who in America included his name. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London. JAN 9 - 1943

He was born of slave parents near Diamond Grove Mo. He relates that he was stolen and bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300.

Until he was almost 20, he did not learn to read and

Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist of Tuskegee, grew up and struck out for himself. He worked his way through the Iowa State College in Agriculture in 1894, at the age of 30, and was immediately

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Noted Negro Scientist Leaves Rich Heritage To World And South

By GENE PLOWDEN
Tribune Staff Writer

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee institute, who died Tuesday night, left to the south and all the world a rich heritage of achievements in agriculture and industry.

A Missouri-born slave who learned to cook and sew as soon as he learned to read and write, he was busy making things almost until the day he died at the age of 78.

Walked Eight Miles To School

Dr. Carver walked eight miles a day to attend school at Manhattan, Kan., and then spent three years at Simpson college, earning and learning every step of the way.

He transferred to Iowa State college, where he earned the degrees of bachelor and master of science in agriculture. The president of the institution called him "one of the most brilliant students and the keenest observer I have ever known."

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee Institute in an abandoned church in southeast Alabama on \$300 of borrowed money, met Dr. Carver and persuaded him to come to the struggling young Negro school as director of agriculture.

Three years ago this reporter spent an entire afternoon with Dr. Carver in his study on the Tuskegee campus. We had just gone through the museum, a vast collection of products made and assembled by his own busy nimble fingers. It resembled a community fair, where all the best products of a busy, thrifty people had been placed on display at the end of the harvest season.

Works On Display

In the center of the museum were glass cases containing scores of samples of his work in taxidermy, including many native birds. On top of the cases were skeletons of farm animals and fowls, put there to show the students the bone structure of cows, pigs, chickens and birds.

The walls were lined with cases filled with samples of his work, such as veneer from palmetto roots; paper from okra and tomato plants, sunflower stalks, the Florida palmetto and the Yucca tree. There was paper which he made from southern pine in 1910.

There was costume jewelry made from China berries, mica, velvet beans

and pine cones. The walls were covered with fancy needlework and tapestries fashioned from rags, corn husks, okra fiber, pine needles and wood shavings.

On the floor were blocks of wood made from coal dust, and sticks of fuel from sawdust and shavings. There was pottery made from native clays, decorated with dyes from the soil itself.

The postmaster at Tuskegee showed me the Episcopal church, painted in 1912 with paint which Dr. Carver made from clay and used cylinder oil. The finish was as good as new, almost 30 years after it was applied.

We saw fence posts which he had treated with clay and cylinder oil that outlasted ordinary posts many times. We saw barns and other buildings painted with similar preparations, resisting time and the weather.

Treated Paralysis With Oils

Dr. Carver worked with certain oils in the treatment of infantile paralysis, and his work attracted so much attention that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis established a unit at Tuskegee, for treatment of cases among Negroes.

He had used more than 40 different kinds of oil in his paralysis research. When word of his findings spread, more than 5000 letters poured in asking for information.

He boiled persimmons, extracted the juice, and came up with an astringent which medical authorities proclaimed as the best treatment yet found for pyorrhea.

Dr. Carver discovered how to make chocolate-covered peanuts, and developed more than 300 useful products from the lowly "goober," including candies, cheese, coffee, condiments, cream, face powder, flour, lard, shaving lotion and various oils; linoleum, printer's ink, shampoo, breakfast food and plastics.

Refused Florida Money

Stories of his achievements in agricultural chemistry are legion; some of them almost unbelievable. Several years ago a disease threatened the peanut crop in North Florida. Officials of a peanut growers' association sent samples of the diseased plant to him, and asked what to do.

Dr. Carver told them, and a few days later received a check for \$100, with the notation that a similar amount would be mailed him each month, in appreciation. He returned the first check with this explanation:

"The Lord didn't charge anything

ALABAMA (Carver)

for growing the peanut. I won't charge \$300 a year. He wanted this to form the nucleus of the George Washington Carver foundation.

He never commercialized nor capitalized on his discoveries, but insisted that they be made available to all who could use them.

"I hope the south will be among the first to contribute to the foundation," Dr. Carver told me. "It's purpose will be to serve all the people, in all the nation, without regard to race, color or creed."

"We have so much to be done, and so many undeveloped resources, particularly in the south."

Urged Conservation

I asked him if he had any special message to give the people, and what we might do to profit most by his experiences.

"The greatest need of the south, and the whole country, is conservation of waste," he said. "There is so much waste and destruction—so many things we could do and more and save, if we only would. Oh, there's so much to be done."

Finally, Dr. Carver stood erect, and I saw that his sparse frame approached six feet. I noticed the long, nimble fingers, and remembered that he was a fine musician, too. I remember, also, that honors had come to him from all over the world. He

was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1916, the first member of his race to be so honored.

Tempting offers had come to him from Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, but he turned them down.

He made rags from peanut plants, and paper from the hulls.

Developed By-Products

He developed more than 100 products from sweet potatoes, such as starch, vinegar, molasses, library paste, ink and dyes. His work was largely responsible for the starch factories throughout the south, which use sweet potatoes to make their product.

From cotton Dr. Carver made insulating board, paving blocks, cordage, amaryllis that poked its head above

and paper. He made synthetic marble from the arm of his chair. He shook hands from wood shavings. He used cinders and smiled warmly, his coal-black eyes and broken glass to make decorative glowing with warmth in that dusty paving blocks, which are used as walk's face.

Dr. Carver was silent for a moment, admiring the rich, deep colors of an

and paper. He made synthetic marble from the arm of his chair. He shook hands from wood shavings. He used cinders and smiled warmly, his coal-black eyes and broken glass to make decorative glowing with warmth in that dusty paving blocks, which are used as walk's face.

When the World war cut off America's supply of dyes from Germany, he no particular color or creed, every made dyes and stains from native plants and soils. He made face powder, pigments and paint from clays, and demonstrated their value in ceramic work, which is still carried on by Tuskegee students.

Was Gifted Artist

He was a gifted artist, too, and made all his paints from native clays and plants. He painted without a brush, using only the little finger to smear the paint. His art works hang in many galleries throughout the world.

The variety and scope of his work seems almost unlimited. In 50 years, with little money and only the crudest equipment, his busy, capable hands and nimble brain accomplished more for the south than any other individual, living or dead.

He died hoping that his work would be expanded and perpetuated. To this aim he donated his life's savings, amounting to \$33,000, which came from his salary that never exceeded

who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of

his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

The frail, humble negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some time.

Johnson City, Tenn. Press

January 6, 1943

Famous Negro Scientist Dies At Age Of 78

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6. (AP)

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas. He accepted the challenge and took a turn for the worse at school treatment of infantile paralysis, his return several months ago from the southern farms, visiting Henry's Ford's model farm there was little equipment for the sweet potato, another of infantile paralysis.

Institute, invited Carver to direct and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis, his death, which was attributed to heart disease. Funeral services will be either on Friday or Saturday. The body will lie in state at the school until

Carver's health, always frail, humble negro scientist, died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some time.

Johnson City, Tenn. Press

January 6, 1943

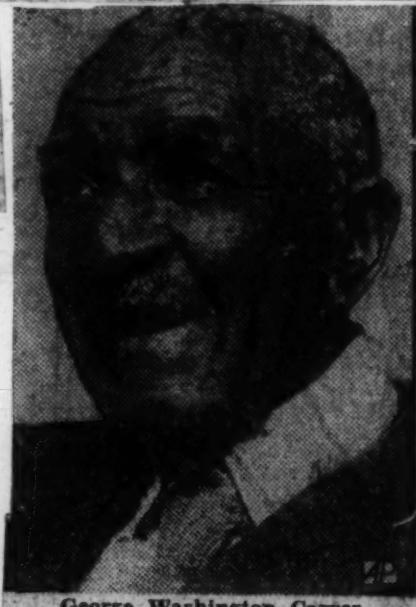
DEATH OF DR. CARVER MOURNED BY LEADERS

Roosevelt Lauds Scientist's Career—Funeral Tomorrow

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6. (AP)

While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. developed products alone, including paper, manufacturer. He was confined to



George Washington Carver

43-1943

Columbus, Ga. Dodge
January 6, 1943

Dr. Carver, Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee Home

Led Farming Research At College for Negroes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP) Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

The body will lie in state beginning at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

TUSKEGEE BURIAL

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.



DR. G. W. CARVER

Scientist Dies

a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920s. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine-blooded racehorse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education, and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson college, Iowa, where he earned his tuition articles.

by working in the college laundry. He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State college, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

DID RESEARCH

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties.

He was an humble man who became the institute's consultant. He passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for

grass of God's good earth."

his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were accorded him. Only last year he was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "man of the year in agriculture." and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to visit Henry Ford.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald

January 6, 1943

DR. GEO. CARVER TAKEN BY DEATH

Noted Negro Scientist Made Great Contribution To Dixie

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—Dr.

George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.

m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birthdate. He estimated it as "around 1864."

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He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and vegetables. From the South's red

soil he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Montezuma, Ga., Georgia

January 7, 1943

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Dr. G. W. Carver
January 7, 1943

Dr. George W. Carver, the great negro scientist, who found so many thitherto unknown uses for many of our vegetables, plants, and even weeds, passed off this earthly stage this week at Tuskegee, Ala.

Burial Set For Tuskegee

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and firsting his return from the two-week

opportunity, and almost innumerable are the men who have

battled circumstances, and over come unfavorable conditions, to better their estate and rise to

places of great usefulness and

eminence. Of them all, however, none has achieved more than Dr.

Carver, and few take rank with

Associates tell of the time that a

pecan blight struck Alabama and

Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower

came to Dr. Carver with a plea for seeking to develop his plan for use

of many industrialists. He

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When quite young, he and his

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ter, Moses Carver, ransomed him

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time a messenger reached the kid-

nappers.

College Education Achieved

Carver's cherished goal was a col-

lege education and he surmounted

all difficulties to attain it. He was

graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered

Simpson College, Iowa, where he

earned his tuition by working in the

college laundry. The future sci-

entist spent the next few years at

Iowa State College, accepting a

faculty position there after he had

attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked

him to join the Tuskegee Institute

staff and Dr. Carver became the

school's first director of agriculture.

As he grew older, he was released

from his faculty duties to become

the institute's consulting chemist

and director of the U. S. Agricul-

tural Experiment Station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for

his discoveries, often saying: "The

things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to

light."

It was believed by many of his

intimates that Dr. Carver voiced

his creed in a poem he recited in

his high-pitched voice on his 40th

anniversary at Tuskegee. It was

itled: "The Things Not Done, Are

the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed thousands in

worldly gains "to work among the

trees and the ferns and the grass

of God's good earth," along with

the young people at Tuskegee.

Many a youth got through college

Tuskegee Institute, who died at

on Dr. Carver's salary. He never

mentioned his philanthropies, but

his home at the college Tuesday

night.

Ford Visit His Last

Dr. Carver made his last long

Dr. Carver was recognized as one journey several months ago when his threadbare clothes and humble

of the outstanding scientists in the he went to Michigan to confer withways, plus stories that multiplied

field of agricultural research. He his friend, Henry Ford.

discovered scores of uses for such

Occasion of the trip, which Dr.

lowly products as sweet potatoes, Carver undertook despite the per-

pears of his physician, was the Carver was preaching a principle

peanuts, and clay. From the South's

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red clay and sandy loam, he de-

veloped ink, pigments, cosmetics, pa-

laboratory at Ford's model Green-

with crops other than cotton. Many

listened then, others wished later

scene of the greater part of his

triumphs and successes. Amer-

ica is, indeed, the land o

T. Washington, founder and firsting his return from the two-week

visit.

While Dr. Carver was best known

His body will lie in state at the

One of his paintings hangs in

Tuskegee Institute, said Dr. Carver's

While he was best known for his

health began to fail rapidly follow contributions to agriculture. Dr.

Washington, founder and firsting his return from the two-week

Carver was also listed among the

great artists of his age.

Browns" were pointed out with

number of well known galleries.

The aged scientist was highly dis-pride to all who called by Tuskegee

He was an humble man who turbed by current world conditions while he was there. They were

passed up worldly gain "to work and Dr. Patterson said his concern made with paints developed by his

among the trees and the ferns and was believed to have hastened his young assistant—from the magnolia

he grass of God's good earth."

death, which was attributed to blossom cone, the Osage orange

banana skins, and coffee grounds.

In recent months, Dr. Carver de-

voted a large part of his time in plastic from peanuts held the at-

came to Dr. Carver with a plea for seeking to develop his plan for use

of many industrialists. He

a cure, offering a large sum of

native products on a worldwide developed a house paint from clay,

money if he would undertake re-scale.

Dr. Carver developed a

A gangling boy, determined to crete stains. Many of his paintings

better his lot, he worked his way were of self-developed paints on

through public schools and then self-developed "canvass," some of it

through Iowa State College, win-from corn stalk fibers.

ning a bachelor's degree 1894, and

Besides being chief of research

a master's degree in 1896. From and experiment at Tuskegee Insti-

there he went to Tuskegee Insti-

ute, founded by the late Book-the Department of Agriculture re-

search. collaborator in the division

come the world's largest institution of plant industry, U. S. Department

of learning for the Negro.

of Agriculture; member of the

Before he turned in 1936 to ex-Royal Society of Arts, London;

perimenting with peanut oils as aholder of the 1923 Spingarn Medal,

massage for after-treatment of in-and winner in 1939 of the Roosevelt

faintle paralysis, Carver had de-Medal for Achievement in Science.

veloped scores of every-day uses. While a student at Iowa State,

for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, Carver recalled in later years, there

clays, corn stalks, blossoms and was a professor's son of whom he

was very fond, a chap he used to

was a very fond, a chap he used to

From the products of the South's stake on field trips with him. That

red clay and sandy loam, he de-

veloped milk, ink plastics, cosmet-

ics, paper, paint and even imitation

A bronze bust looks today from

atop its shaft of pink Georgia mar-

ble across the Tuskegee campus—

in the out-of-doors that the Negro

scientist loved so well in his youth,

and later years as a stope, old

and humble man.

He never married.

Scientist Dies



Savannah, Ga., Press

January 6, 1943

AMERICANS MOURN DR. G. W. CARVER

NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST EDUCATOR DIES AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (INS).

The death of Dr. George Washington

Carver, famous negro scientist who

rose from slavery to become one of

the nation's leading educators, was

mourned throughout the nation to-

day.

President Roosevelt, Henry Ford

and noted scientists were informed of

Dr. Carver's death at Tuskegee In-

stitution last night. He had been ill

as well as water, colors and con-

stituted for a race horse.

Born in slavery at Diamond Grove,

Mo., Dr. Carver himself did not know

his exact age. All available records

indicate he was born in 1864. One

report held that as a child he was

traded for a race horse.

Dr. Carver, best known as the man

who made the peanut famous, devoted

44 years of his versatile life to sci-

ence. He developed more than 300 use-

ful products from the peanut and

more than 100 others from the sweet

potato, besides discovering new uses

for cotton.

Working as a messenger, launderer

and general handyman, Dr. Carver

earned enough to obtain an element-

ary education and to study at Iowa

State College, where he received his

bachelor's degree in 1894 and his

master's degree two years later. He

was about 20 years old before he was

able to read and write.

In 1896 at the invitation of Booker

T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee

Institute, Dr. Carver joined the staff

of the famous negro college, later be-

coming director of the department of

agricultural research. It was at Tus-

kegee that he turned his analytical

mind to the woes of Southern agri-

culture.

Simpson College gave him an hono-

rary degree in science, and the Royal

Society of Arts in London voted him

a membership. In 1923 he was

awarded the Spingarn medal for re-

search in potash, and in 1939 he re-

ceived the Theodore Roosevelt medal

for distinguished service in science.

Preferring to devote his life to aid-

ing the people of his race, Dr. Carver

43-1943

ALABAMA (Carver)

~~Two Great Men~~
A Lawrence Lowell was born with the legendary silver spoon in his mouth. Everything was done for him in the way of cultural background and education. He belonged to one of the great New England families.

George Washington Carver was born a slave. Nothing was done for him except that when he and his mother were stolen from original master, he was bought back—or bartered back with a horse said to be worth \$300. *Jan. 12, 1943*

Lowell might have turned out a nonentity or a playboy. Instead, he became one of the greatest college presidents. His services to Harvard in reorganizing its work with the tutorial system and its life with the house plan are beyond praise.

Carver might have become a good house servant, or merely a lazy good-for-nothing. Instead, he became one of America's brilliant scientists. His services to the cause of agriculture and to the Negro race cannot be overestimated. *Jan. 12, 1943*

Here were two great men, rising to eminence from families of the wise and the simple, the well-to-do and the slave. It is character that counts. Character—and purpose to serve one's fellow men.

~~A Great Negro Temple, Fla.~~
Jan. 7, 1943
In the death of George Washington Carver, the famed negro scientist, America has lost a useful citizen and science one of its most distinguished figures.

Dr. Carver's record was in the great American tradition. Born of slave parents in Missouri, he might easily have been a bootblack, but he possessed the energy, the courage, the character and the vision that make for high achievements. It was in the field of agricultural research that he made his greatest contributions to humanity and his race. Although he could have worked in the finest laboratories in the nation, he

such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. Probably more than any other single person, he deserves the credit for the great advance of Southern agriculture and the unshackling of the negro farmer.

His career is closed at a time when many of us are downhearted about America. Not so, Dr. Carver. He had faith in America and in the soil which has made it great. That faith and the successes it brought long will survive in those who came under his influence.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger

January 12, 1943

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Death last week of Dr. George Washington Carver removed from earthly work one of the most remarkable Negro citizens this generation has known.

Born of slave parents, George Washington Carver did not spend his youth complaining of his station in life or of the advantages which were not his; instead, he determined to educate himself. This he did through his own initiative and sacrifice.

When he had trained himself for his life's work, he entered the field of agricultural research—not for personal gain or financial advantage. Few men, in their lifespan, have contributed more to the science of finding new uses for agricultural products than did Dr. Carver.

His success as an agricultural scientist never influenced his manner of life. His single aim and one purpose was to do service for his fellow man. In this respect, he leaves a fine legacy for this generation and for others to come.

A Life Devoted To All People

The worker *N.Y.*

By Eugene Gordon

Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned Negro scientist, who died at his Tuskegee, Ala., home last Tuesday evening, lived and worked for 48 years in the South with one idea dominating: to help the masses of the people of that area to help themselves.

His method of helping them was to show them the riches with which nature had surrounded them and then to show them how to use those discoveries.

The idea which dominated his classroom and laboratory work, in other words,

dominated also his relations with the world at large. That classroom idea, as expressed by himself, was:

The teacher who does all the talking is a poor teacher. You cannot teach people anything but can only draw them out.

He tried to draw out the Southern farmers to an appreciation of the hundreds of by-products of the peanut and the sweet

potato and of common Alabama and Georgia clay, all of which packed potential riches stretching into billions of dollars.

He said impatiently to people who chided him for neglecting to develop the products he discovered that he was merely a trail-blazer and that it was for them, especially for the industrialists of the South, to build factories and to produce, thus making his discoveries available to all the people. Many Southern industrialists followed his advice—for instance, manufacturers of peanut products.

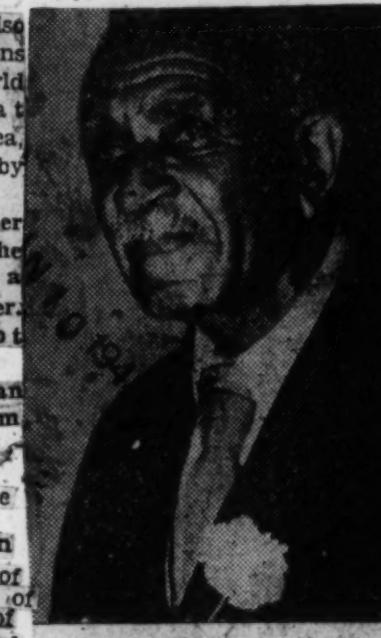
VAST INDUSTRY *JAN 10 1943*

Based on Dr. Carver's researches and experiments, the peanut industry has developed from nothing to more than a \$60,000,000 yearly business. The 15th annual meeting of The Southern Peanut Association, at Panama City, Fla., June 7 and 8, 1942, passed a resolution praising him.

He was not interested in money for himself. He turned down Thomas Edison's offer of \$100,000 for five years' work in the electrical wizard's laboratories. He said he was "too old" to accept the Soviet Government's invitation in 1930 to come and help develop the cotton crop under the Five-Year Plan. In 1940 he gave his life's savings of \$30,000 as nucleus of a scientific foundation, saying he hoped the South would lead in contributing toward a proposed \$2,000,000 foundation to serve all the people.

The South as a whole, however, was singularly unresponsive and silent. True, Dr. Carver was called "genius" and "great" and "amazing" and "remarkable" by the South's leading journals. He was invited to address students in the South's best colleges (an act which former Governor Talmadge of Georgia would have forbidden). He spoke before the South's Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotarian clubs.

All the South's business men were not too prejudiced against Dr. Carver to make use of his genius, as is shown in the country's immense peanut industry centered there. But how about the nearly 300 variations of the peanut, including face powder,



Tampa, Fla. Times
January 10, 1943

DR. CARVER

LACOOCHEE.—In the death of the negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, the world loses one of its greatest characters. With an abashed face, narrow but gains its greatest lesson. With an abashed face, he paid tribute to his music with a poem, as expressed by his life, as he did in his piano in the sun while bringing sunshine into the lives of all about him. He found his democracy and security in this score of the artificiality that has enfeebled and made cowards of us all. While the world trembles at the prospect of passing from freedom to slavery, a real-life slave shows the one universal way to the only freedom. C. F. ANDREWS.

of being a Dr. man, because, he said, his "white" blood (with his complexion and skin fair), he could not be a scientist. His discoveries, he could not be a nationalist, should benefit all the people. Thus he declined that potato and misnamed "Freedom" and unselfish thinking. He found his place in the sun while bringing sunshine into the lives of all about him. He found his democracy and security in this score of the artificiality that has enfeebled and made cowards of us all. While the world trembles at the prospect of passing from freedom to slavery, a real-life slave shows the one universal way to the only freedom. C. F. ANDREWS.

A young man stood up in class at the white Southern college where Dr. Carver was answering questions after his lecture. The student said: "My father taught me that a Negro child and a white child are about equal, mentally, until about 12 years old, and that then the Negro child begins to imitate the white child." "Whom," he asked, amidst profound silence, "did Dr. Carver imitate?"

JAN 10 1943
The Birmingham News of July 12, 1934, editorially blasted the industrialists of Alabama for neglecting in the field of wheat culture what was being Southern college where Dr. Carver was answering questions after his lecture. The student said: "My father taught me that a Negro child and a white child are about equal, mentally, until about 12 years old, and that then the Negro child begins to imitate the white child." "Whom," he asked, amidst profound silence, "did Dr. Carver imitate?"

JAN 10 1943
Dr. Carver admittedly laid the basis for much of the South's industrialization (excluding manufacture of unheard-of new cotton products). Though

43-1943

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA (Carver)



TO HIS LAST REWARD — Internationally famous Dr. George Washington Carver is shown above at work with his love—agricultural chemistry—in the Tuskegee laboratory on the campus of which he died around seven o'clock Tuesday night. Funeral for Dr. Carver, friend and honored of mankind, is to be held at Tuskegee Friday.

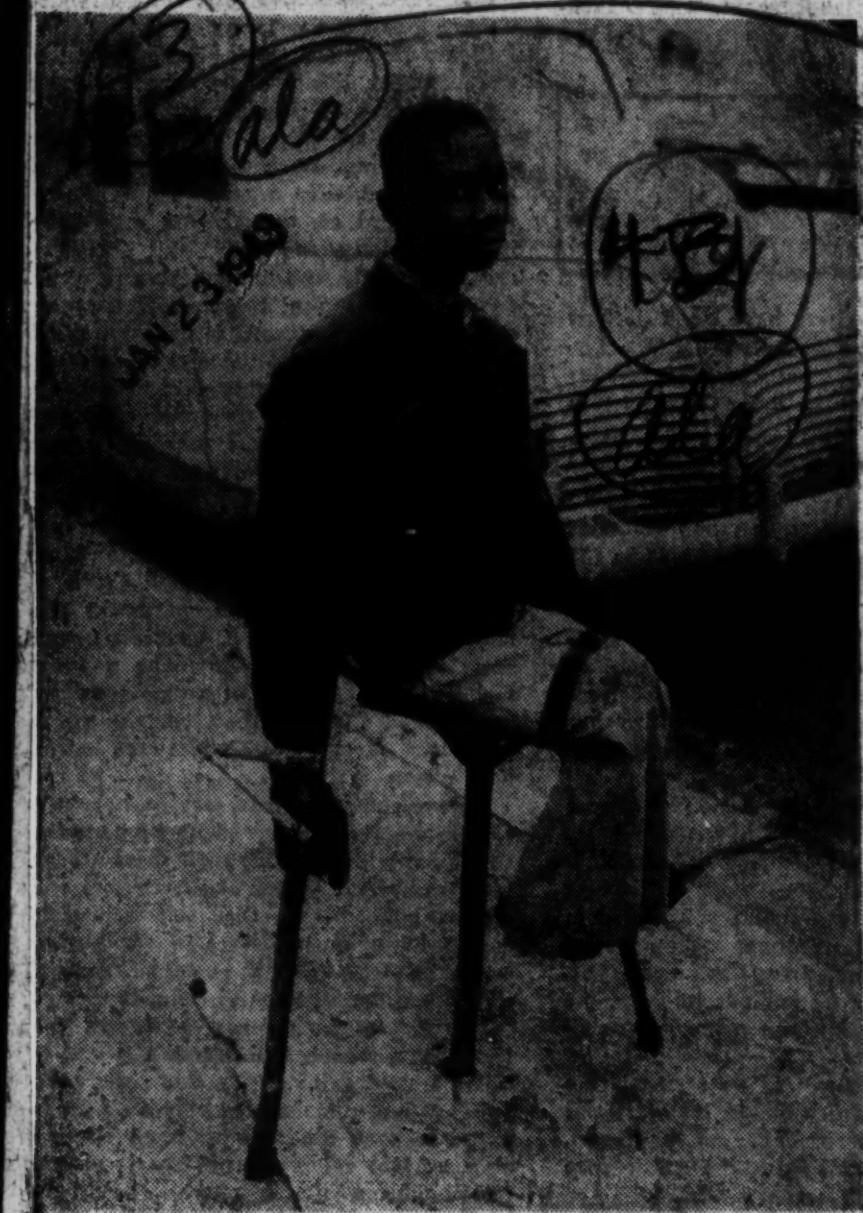
Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
January 6, 1943

Dr. Geo. W. Carver Dies At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, sure of his birth date, but once search. He discovered scores of the noted Negro scientist, died at estimated that 1864. Dr. Carver was recognized as a man of science, one of the outstanding scientists of the field of agricultural research. He never was in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of new uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PAYS RESPECTS TO DR. CARVER



Standing in line along with thousands of others to view the body of Dr. George Washington Carver and pay his last respects was Comean Nix, 16-year-old youth of Greenfolk, Ala., who built these home-made crutches himself. He has no use of his legs.

From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Taleyville, Ala., Spotlight
January 7, 1943

DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

Noted Scientist Gained Great Fame

Death Wednesday claimed Dr. Geo. Carver, world famous negro scientist who rose from scratch

Ohio after which his family was visit at Tuskegee College. stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of all time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

Noted Scientist Gained Great Fame

DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

Russellville, Ala., Times
January 7, 1943

Death Wednesday claimed Dr. Carver, a slave boy who was born in Ohio after which his family was stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of his color and day in agricultural achievements.

Tribute is being paid him from all sides, including President Roosevelt who met Dr. Carver when on an inspection tour and visit at Tuskegee College.

Funeral services were being arranged at press time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

The LIFE AND WORKS of DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

A. M. WENDELL MALLIETT

Articles to Give Highlights In Dr. Carver's Life Story

JAN 16 1943

President Leads in Public Tributes to World-Famous Savant Who Died at Tuskegee

BY A. M. WENDELL MALLIETT

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example to youth everywhere."

"Count it a great privilege to have 1864, kidnapped by night-riders and met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Thus runs the high tribute of the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the death of Dr. George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on Jan. 5, where he had directed successful researches in agricultural and allied branches of

ments, paints, stains, and shown the value of clay in ceramic work. More than three hundred products have been derived from the lowly peanut, including milk, cream, buttermilk, cheese, condiments, coffee, plastics, paper, stains, insulating boards; and from cotton, the great scientist produced paving blocks, cordage, paper, rugs, and insulating boards.

Responding to the magic hand of Dr. Carver, the sweet potato yielded a hundred products, such as starch, tapioca, mock cocoanut, syrup, stains and breakfast foods. Dr. Carver's researches and discoveries made possible the establishment of several million-dollar industries, the largest among them being a \$200,000,000 year peanut industry.

As far back as 1916, Dr. Carver received international recognition when the Royal Society of Great Britain elected him a fellow. This high honor was followed by several other awards, honorary degrees, citations, et cetera. Probably, among the highest honors conferred on him was the recognition of his work as a creative artist. One of his paintings, "Three Peaches," done with his fingers and with the pigments he developed from the clays of Alabama, has been requested by the famous Luxenburg Gallery in Europe.

Thus runs the high tribute of the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the death of Dr. George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on Jan. 5, where he had directed successful researches in agricultural and allied branches of

at least fifteen books, including a major biographical work now in process of publication by a large New York firm, and fifty magazine articles have been published on his life and work. He enjoyed, as he should have, the intimate friendship of the nation's leading men of science and affairs, including the late Thomas Alva Edison, one of the world's leading inventors, and Henry Ford, industrial magnate.

At his death, newspapers in every section of the country and leading Americans praised his work. The President led the nation in expressing recognition of Dr. Carver's work. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President declared:

"When Dr. Carver died the United States lost one of its finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I have known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that this outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the eminence of God."

Chauncey Sparks, governor-elect of Alabama, said: "I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver . . . Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead." Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and many others have joined in extolling Dr. Carver's work.

JAN 16 1943

But who was this black man who was born a slave and rose to the very top in the field of science and human relations? Who was this man who contributed so much to the advancement of science and the improvement of the conditions of life? Who was this man who was born of a despised race but rose like so many other of blood to vindicate and enoble his race?

In this and succeeding issues of The Amsterdam Star-News, the inspiring life story and brilliant achievements of Dr. Carver will be published in answer to the above questions.

Clover, S. C., Herald
January 7, 1943

DR. GEO. CARVER TAKEN BY DEATH

Noted Negro Scientist
Made Great Contribution To Dixie

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 P.M. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Born of slave parents, at Dia-

mond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was about 1864.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Doctor Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research.

He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Doctor Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dothan, Ala., Herald

January 7, 1943

GEORGE W. CARVER NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES IN TUSKEGEE

Former Slave Acquired A
Fame Second Only To
Booker Washington

George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for naturally grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

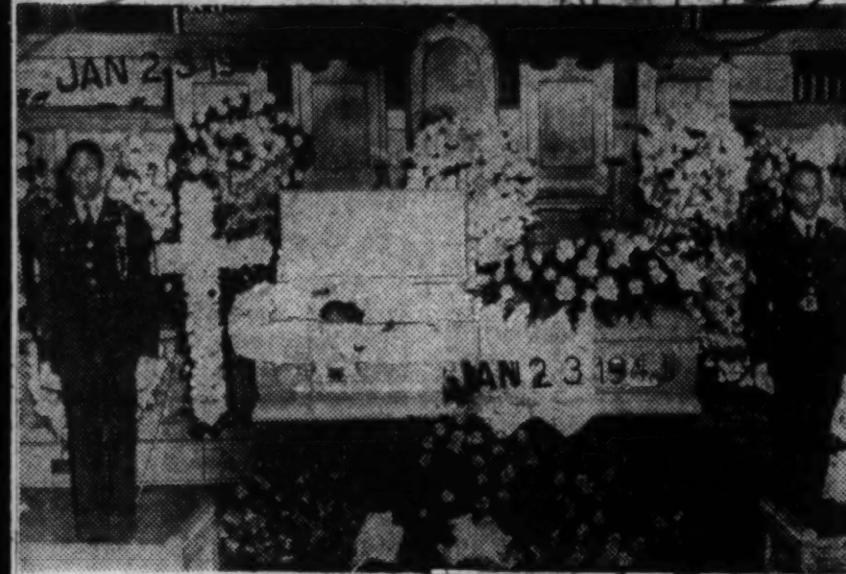
Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in turn several months ago from his laboratory at Tuskegee, in turning Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer, he became one of the South's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for naturally grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

"Whatever helps the Southerner. He was confined to his bed the entire South. And last 10 days before his death, which Tuskegee Institute paid its respects to Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who found

INSTITUTE PRESIDENT EXTOLS DR. CARVER

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The Nation's Lost / 3



son of Colored Washington Carver, of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes. Dr. Carver was a shining example of how the white man and the black man can live together in harmony. The greater the man the more humble he is, no matter what his race or creed.

Orleans, La., Times
January 8, 1943

Funeral Services for Dr. Carver to Be Held Friday

The body of Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist who was born in slavery, as it lay in state in the Tuskegee Institute chapel. Cadets of the Tuskegee ROTC stand at attention. Death of Dr. Carver brought expressions of sympathy from President Roosevelt and many other governmental, business and professional leaders. Dr. Carver was buried in the institute's cemetery near the grave of his close friend, Dr. Booker T. Washington.

(The Associated Press)
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7.—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chem-

"The things which he achieves in the face of early handicap will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

ad Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev.

The body of Dr. George Washington Carver rested in Tuskegee Institute Cemetery Saturday, close by the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school. A blanket of flowers given by many friends in all walks of life, covered his casket. Friday as it was carried from the funeral services at great scientist

Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Mr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

President, G. T. Jones
January 9, 1943

43-1943

Tuskegee, Tenn., Journal
January 8, 1943

Last Rites Scheduled For Dr. G. W. Carver Papers Say

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he came sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agriculture and chemistry."

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Mr. Carver and to have talked with him as Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Governor-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

Dr. Carver's body laid in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. yesterday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m., today in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted numerous difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers to engage in commercial research.

Montgomery, N. C. Robertson
January 20, 1943

What Other

Eminent Negro Scientist Dead

George Washington Carver, Ag Professor at Tuskegee Institute, Passes at Age 82.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Christian Science

Two things about George Washington Carver "men of the world" never understood: Materially minded physical scientists were at times exasperated because he attributed his marvelous discoveries in the laboratories to divine inspiration, Kansas. Later he went to Iowa State College, where he received a

degree in 1896, without money or profit for himself. But others—

many others—understood, and appreciated and loved him. And

the world will long remember this

man who was born a slave not only

because he arose above his environment, but because of his gifts to civilization.

George Washington Carver did

a great privilege to have met Mr. Carver and to have talked with him as Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which

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Montgomery, N. C. Robertson
January 20, 1943

ALABAMA (Carver)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (UPI)—An eminent Negro scientist is dead. He was George Washington Carver, professor of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute since 1896. Carver had been ill for several years and he never fully recovered from injuries he suffered in a fall last month. He was 79 years old.

Carver built up the agriculture department at Tuskegee and also conducted research which is estimated to have increased the wealth of the South by many millions of dollars. Last year he worked in Detroit as a scientist in Henry Ford's research laboratory.

Carver was born in slavery on a Missouri plantation. He received his early education in Minneapolis.

He gave all his formulae to the agriculture.

Carver also was an accomplished painter. The Luxembourg galleries in Paris wanted to acquire one of his paintings, but he declined the honor.

Doctor Carver's discoveries of uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts saved the southlands when they petered out from too much cotton planting. And they added millions to the south's annual income.

His numberless chemical formulas could have made him a millionaire many times over—but Doctor Carver gave them all away. He donated to the world more than 300 products from peanuts, including cheese, paper, coffee, plastic— even face powder. And he developed 118 products from sweet potatoes—from ink and glue to crystallized ginger.

Such were the wonders of chemistry, worked by one of the most able members of the Negro race.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CARVER, SLAVE WHO BECAME SCIENTIST, DIES
JAN 7 - 1943

Famous Negro Shuns Money Reward.

Reprinted from yesterday's late Tribune.
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5 [Special].
Dr. George Washington Carver, who started life as a

Negro slave and became a world figure in the field of creative chemistry, died tonight in his home at Tuskegee Institute. He never was certain of his age, but believed himself to be "around 80 years old."

Dr. Carver had been improving health for several months and had been confined to his bed for 10 days. One of his last public appearances was as guest of honor July 21 at the opening of a food experimental laboratory by his friend, Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, in Dearborn, Mich.

Shunned Financial Reward.
Among Dr. Carver's contributions to world knowledge are methods of deriving more than 100 useful products from the sweet potato, 165 from the peanut, and a variety of paints, cosmetics, and building materials from the red clay of the Tuskegee area.

Dr. Carver, who never married, shunned all financial reward for his discoveries and achievements. Two years ago he gave his life savings, \$33,000—to a foundation established by the name to perpetuate his reputation with a 16-acre eroded plot of land and a laboratory of improvised odds and ends. Today a well furnished museum and laboratory stand in his honor at the Institute and he is acclaimed throughout the world. His life and works are classic examples of one who achieved much with little.

Clanton, Ala., Banner
January 7, 1943



Dr. Carver.

Goodwater, Ala., Enterprise
January 7, 1943

NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

Dr. George Washington Carver, who died suddenly at Tuskegee, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery adjoining Tuskegee Institute chapel. The body will lie in state Friday morning and part of Friday afternoon.

Carver, whose parents were slaves, was considered to be the greatest scientist in his field—the branch of chemistry which converts farm products into materials for industrial purposes.

Now about 80, he had spent 46 years at Tuskegee Institute working with peanuts (for which he listed 105 different preparations), other common crops, clays, and fibers.

When Carver arrived in Tuskegee in 1896, without money or assistance, he began experimental work at once on the problem and developed a cure. His charge was 3 cents, the price of the stamp he used to inform the grower of the process.

JAN 7 - 1943

Born During Civil War.

Dr. Carver was born during the Civil war to a slave mother in Diamond Grove, Mo. A gangling boy with a consuming ambition for education, he worked his way thru public schools and was graduated from Iowa State college in 1894. He obtained a master's degree there two years later and in 1897 began an association with Tuskegee Institute which continued until his death.

He established the department of scientific research at Tuskegee and made its aim the conversion of waste products of the south into useful substances. Many of his discoveries are receiving renewed attention as a result of war scarcities.

Recognized Scientist

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He dis-

A blanket of flowers given by one of his many friends in all walks of life, covered the grave of Dr. George Washington Carver, whose parents were slaves, was considered to be the greatest scientist in his field—the branch of chemistry which converts farm products into materials for industrial purposes. Now about 80, he had spent 46 years at Tuskegee Institute working with peanuts (for which he listed 105 different preparations), other common crops, clays, and fibers.

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One of the stories told of Dr. Carver is that in 1920, when pecan trees in Alabama and Florida were stricken with a blight, a grower appealed to the scientist for a cure, offering a fabulous price. Dr. Carver went to work at once on the problem and developed a cure. His charge was 3 cents, the price of the stamp he used to inform the grower of the process.

Clanton, Ala., Banner
January 7, 1943

Dr. George W. Carver Died At Tuskegee, Ala.

Widely Known Negro Scientist Succumbs At Home

Tuskegee, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

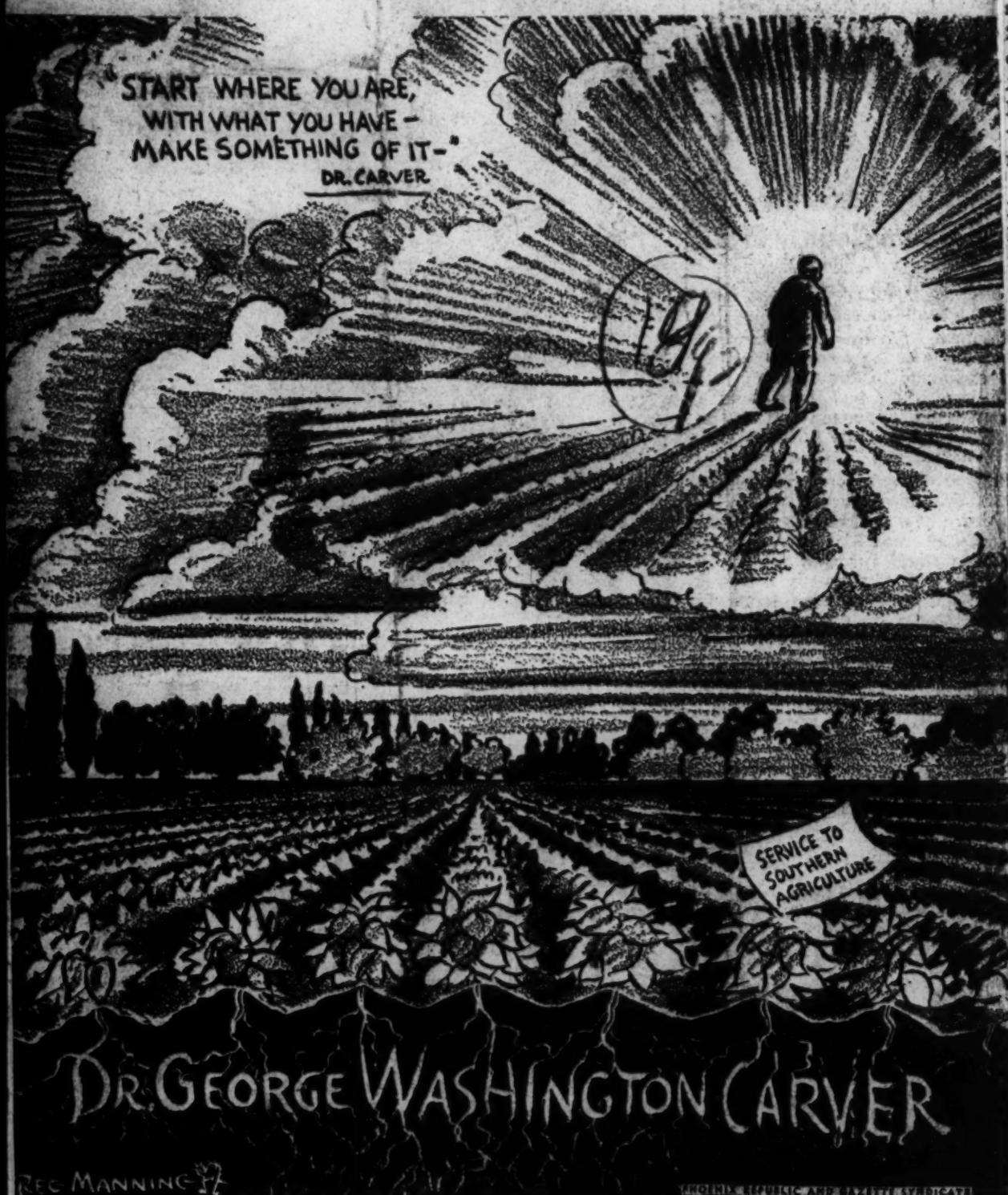
He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

He was buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and first president of the school. Tuskegee, founded on the school's red clay, developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and Dr. GEORGE CARVER BURIED IN TUSKEGEE CEMETERY TODAY

43-1943

Buchanan N. C. Morning Herald
January 12, 1943

Green Pastures



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

REC-MANNING

Atlanta Journal
January 10, 1943

Blake

Thinks DeKalb Checker Champ
Will Make Good Legislator

By MORGAN BLAKE

IN THE special election last week DeKalb Decatur and The Journal had the best

ALABAMA (Carver)

teams in the league and their battles were always close and very exciting. I never will forget that last scrap at the Y. M. C. A. that started at 8 o'clock at night and lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. Eight men were on each team and the match resulted in a tie. As Decatur was a game in front before the last match it was necessary that The Journal win to have a chance for the title. The tie match gave the championship to Decatur.

Hubert will be a fine representative in the Legislature. To be a checker champion a man has to have a keen brain, sound judgment, infinite patience, and self-control. Hubert supported Arnall for Governor and will be a champion of the new Chief Executive's program. Congratulations to Brother Hubert on his election. His old Journal checker opponents will be pulling for him.

A Great Man Dies

Colonel Floyd B. Powell, insurance man of Tuskegee, Ala., who is visiting in Atlanta, says that the whole state of Alabama mourned the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, who made immensely valuable discoveries in the field of science.

"The discoveries and achievements of Dr. Carver were truly amazing," Colonel Powell said. "His discoveries brought benefits to all mankind."

Colonel Powell said Dr. Carver was admired and esteemed by all the people of Tuskegee, both white and Negroes.

Dr. Carver was truly a great man with a great heart and the entire South joins with Alabama in regret over his death.

Reversing the Sympathy

An officer on Navy duty sent a New Year greeting in verse to his brother and family in Nashville, Tenn. Fred Russell, sports editor of the Nashville Banner, put it in his column.

In explaining his verse the officer wrote: "There are so many sad and ominous cards from Mother or Father or Brother or Sister to 'The Boy in the Service' that the poor civilian doesn't get any sympathy at all. This card is intended to eliminate that partiality."

Oh, Brother—and Family—back home,
so sad—
Where conditions—and things—are terribly bad,
There ain't no gas to put in your car
And there are so many things your day to mar—
No oil or coal to make a fire,
No more rubber for an auto tire,
No more stockings made of silk—
Soon there ain't gonna be no milk—
Pockets full of ration books,
Windshields through which you cannot look—

Prices going higher and higher
Make folks in Washington terrible liars,
Clothes will now be rationed out
And everything else, too—just about.
You've lost your coffee, sugar, cream,
Ain't it enough to make you scream?
I can hear you now—your bones a-clanking—

While—although you've no Major's ranking

Brother Dear—You're a hero right—
So you and the Family just sit tight
And keep on filling out questionnaires—
I hope you all have a Happy New Year!

"One of the vital factors favoring American forces in this Global War," commented Fred Russell, "is a smacking sense of humor never better illustrated than in the above composition."

Time Bombs

Here are some more of those pungent paragraphs of that grand Christian warrior, Victor Kitchen:

The "Typhoid Mary" of wartime is the woman who suffers from and spreads "exclamatory rumortism."

Success, they used to say, comes in cans! Failure comes in cans! With rationing of canned goods, success means doing with the cans you can have. The failures are those who grouse about the cans they can't.

We'd just as soon they'd ration canned opinions. What we need are mental victory gardens to grow fresh food for thought in the battle of ideas.

Funny, isn't it? Men are going out to risk their lives for a world in which many of those left at home still hesitate to risk their jobs.

A mistake is evidence that somebody at least has tried to do something.

Concerning Pardons and Paroles

A reader thinks I am inconsistent in that while I have always shown myself to be a friend of men in prison I criticize Governors who pardon and parole them.

It is because I am a friend of the man behind the bars and realize that many of them would make good and constructive citizens on the outside that I have opposed the system prevailing in Georgia for 10 years. Under the present system the Governor has the final say and can disregard the findings of the Parole Board if he so desires. Under this system the question of justice or merit has been replaced largely by political pull, or the cash on the barrel head. And many prisoners deserving of clemency have not received it because they were lacking in these requirements.

For that reason I am heartily in favor of Governor Arnall's plan to divorce the pardon and Parole Board entirely from politics. The board should be composed of men and women experts on penology, and concerned entirely with dealing out justice.

Such a system to the methods that have been used for 10 years in this state would prefer intelligent prisoners would prefer to be well in such roles. There are many in the state well in such roles.

The Bible Was Dr. G. W. Carver's Life And Light

By Wittle Anne Biggins

"The Bible is as important to my work as is my laboratory," said George Washington Carver to Stanley High who reprinted the story of Dr. Carver's life from the New York Times in the December issue of the Reader's Digest. Short and pointedly, Stanley High tells of the chemist's contributions to humanity left behind. by making it possible for men to build and discover million dollar businesses because of his knowledge into practice.

As the author asks "What other man of our times has done so much for agriculture in the South?", he divulges the secret to Dr. Carver's success through use of the Bible. Stanley High quotes his two favorite Bible chapters: "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." Proverbs 3:6, and "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." The first Dr. Carver interpreted as his "light" passage and the second as his "power" passage. With light and power from God and Christ, George Washington Carver gave to the universe a life filled to overflowing with unselfish, consecrated service, and a never ending desire that his work serve, without reservation, needy human beings everywhere.

So sure was Dr. Carver that the man who acknowledges God can walk in no other path except God-given paths, and to him who walks therein, God gives the power to accomplish whatsoever his heart desires, that he refused to join Thomas Edison's staff at \$50,000 per year. He preferred to stick to the teacher's pittance at Tuskegee Institute—the field into which God directed him that he might willingly apply his numerous experiments unhampered from capitalists, politics, and social evils. And in spite of these meager earnings, Dr. Carver found joy and prosperity in the service he rendered.

KEPT BUSY THROUGH LIFE
So sure was Dr. Carver that God threw divine light upon his daily pathway and endowed him with spiritual power to carry on his task that nothing except death turned him from the path of duty during a lifetime of 76 years.

Certainly in the life of this humble Christian we have an example of the true Christ who gave his life that others might live—one who denied his opportunities to wealth

that he might remain unhampered in the service of God and his fellow human beings.

Our war-torn world today needs more men who know God as their life and light—more men whose Bible is as important to them as their daily task of making a living. Men with abilities like his have longed to find the road to success and prosperity that this man has left behind.

Men who have failed because they depended upon the power of their own strength rather than God's for success need what Dr. Carver cherished throughout a life time, the spirit of brotherly love and Christian service. Throughout the universe today men are crying for real Christian leadership—men noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the real Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

MASSES WANT CHRISTIAN LEADERS

Even in Germany, the masses of downtrodden peoples are crying aloud for Christian leadership free from denominational restrictions—broad Christian leaders who will serve all the people, and show them the way to God, His power, and His light.

May the Christian church produce more George Washington Carvers. May Negro leaders, as did Dr. Carver, accept the Bible as their guide, and passages of its scripture as their light and power and give to the world unselfishly the gifts with which God has endowed them. Though a great benefactor, in the sight of God and before his fellowmen he lived humbly that God might bless him and them; and God bless both, until his morning arrived, and he accompanied angels to his heavenly home.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Age Herald January 8, 1943

DR. CARVER RITES SET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who rose from the son of Negro slave parents to become one of the nation's leading scientists, will be buried here Friday in the Tuskegee Institute cemetery.

Funeral services for the frail Negro who died Tuesday after two years of failing health will be conducted at 2:30 p.m. in the institute chapel by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson.

He will be buried near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, foun-

der of Tuskegee, where Dr. Carver had been a faculty member since 1896.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, said Dr. Carver's "nearly 50 years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

V. C. Morning Herald
January 6, 1943

Death Comes To Dr. G. W. Carver

Negro Recognized For Great Work Agricultural Field

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but it is estimated that it was about 1864.

EVENTFUL CAREER

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's greatest clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body of Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dr. George Washington Carver, Former Slave and One of World's Greatest Scientists, Dies in Ala.

scientist who rose from scratch—a slave boy who was born in Ohio after which his family was stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and all sides, including President Roosevelt who met Dr. Carver when on an inspection tour and

Funeral services were being arranged at press time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the poorest farm land in Alabama. He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants

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Red Bay, Ala., Progress
January 7, 1943

DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

Noted Scientist Gained Great Fame

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scientist, who rose from scratch—a slave boy who was born in Ohio after which his family was stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of the South's agricultural economy.

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43-1943

ALABAMA (Carver)

THESE DAYS By George E. Sokolsky

NEW YORK SUNDAY

N.Y., N.Y.

A Mighty Spirit Gone Before.

In all the madness of our era, in the turmoil and misery and hate George Washington Carver worked a placid soul, enriching the whole of mankind every moment he breathed upon this earth. Dr. Carver was a Negro who had been a slave, the son of slaves, for slavery was in effect in their parts of the South even after emancipation. He had witnessed the trials and separation of his father and mother. He had grown to manhood in the sadness and loneliness of the orphan.

Never was he embittered. Never did he hate. Never did he shake his fist at man or God. It was not meekness; it was saintliness. It was not dumbness; it was only such humility as those who are blessed by God can know. He worked among his own people and taught them that their future lay in gaining respect by accomplishment. He knew no race prejudice, for who can despise the good and just man that takes the coarsest soil and turns it into hope and cheer and opportunity?

He Belonged to the South.

Often as I pondered his greatness of mind and soul I wondered why he remained at Tuskegee when he might have had a chair in any of our very greatest universities. But on his death I realized that he just naturally belonged to the South where if there is Jim Crowism, there is also understanding and sympathy and friendliness for the Negro, even in the continuing paternalism that we of the North do not and cannot appreciate. Yes, even if there is a poll tax, there is also the old mammy who nursed and brought up among the finest of our men and women. The hard of heart will not understand that. For them there are only fierce political issues, terrific attempts at speed-up solutions to eternal sociological paradoxes. Rights! Demands! Speeches! Noise!

But Dr. Carver knew something that they will never understand. Just as he found the inspiration to raise the lowly peanut to a crop of value, just as he turned red clay into heretofore unknown uses, so his eyes were opened to the truth that love and respect cannot be forced or bought nor made by law, but must come from the hearts of men, come alone as a rose unfurls in its bud to blossom in the sun. Nobody can force that by mass meetings and demonstrations and threats. No one ever has in all the history of mankind.

Unforgettable Men.

That school where George Washington Carver taught down in the deep South produced before him another great soul who was loved in all this land, North and South—the first of his people in our day to dine at the White House, the first of his people to speak and to be listened to by the white folk as the equal of the best and the superior of most. That was Booker T. Washington. And as long as he lived he was a constructive leader among his own people and a notable American citizen in our land. I am not so sure that it mattered so much to him whether he voted for some tawdry politician; his voice influenced hundreds of thousands in all our States. He never demanded power; yet his spirit secured power and more than power, respect—for he respected himself.

Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver—their names will not be forgotten, as Horace Mann's name is not forgotten; as Thomas Edison's

name is not forgotten. But what they did achieve in forgetfulness was that men remember their greatness, not their color; their achievements, not their ancestry; their contributions to America, not their racial characteristics. And what better can be said of any man?

Farewell, George Washington Carver! I recall the little book of prayers that once you sent me. I recall the inspiration of your life of helpfulness and service. I shall recall your calm and patience and love when I think of the millions upon this earth who call themselves minorities but who forget that in eternity reckoning is only by accomplishment and goodness. The quarrels and miseries of this earth are forgotten and what remains is a memory so completely told in that line, His soul goes marching on.

Rome, Ga. *News Tribune*
January 8, 1943

Able Negro Departs

It is an interesting circumstance that two of the Nation's most outstanding Negroes should have been at the head of the Booker Washington Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, was great as a leader and as a philosopher of highly practical turn. No fancy trimmings adorned his interpretation of racial duties and responsibilities. He taught his followers to have pride in the accomplishments of the Negro race; to be proud of the fact that they belonged to a race so capable, and to add to the fame and worth of the race by increasing their capacity for usefulness. Thus, guided by a sound philosophy, he carried the Tuskegee Institution to a position of great influence.

George Washington Carver, who followed Booker Washington at Tuskegee, was a scientist as well as a sound philosopher and his gifts, which were quite numerous, were of a nature to benefit the people as a whole as well as the race to which he belonged.

Born of slave parents just before the end of the War Between the States, this colored genius came to possess and to portray all the traits that Booker Washington exalted in the Negro race. He worked hard, studied hard and displayed a degree of industry that must in review remain a constant rebuke to the thriftless and lazy.

The interest of Dr. Carver as he worked in his laboratory was primarily to improve the agricultural life of the South and of the Nation and many of his contributions to agricultural science will be of lasting value.

Like his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Carver set an example before his people that, if emulated, will lift the Negro race to higher levels of usefulness and thus he served his race capably while performing labors of benefit to humanity as a whole.

HENRY FORD MOURNS DEATH OF DR. CARVER

Pittsburgh Courier

JAN 16 1943

I am very deeply moved to know that my good friend, Dr. Carver, has passed. He was a great man and one of America's truly great scientists. We were friends for many years. I always enjoyed his visits. His loss will be greatly felt by the Ford Motor Company and in fact by all Americans. His place cannot be filled. My one bit of joy today comes with the knowledge that he was able to get here and enjoy the George Washington Carver home that we built for him and dedicated while he was here last July. It is a replacer of the humble home where Dr. Carver was born, and it shall always remain here in remembrance of him.

(Signed) HENRY FORD

JAN 16 1943

President Roosevelt wired a personal message of condolence to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. *News*

January 7, 1943

George Washington Carver

In an interview published about three years ago, George Washington Carver remarked that people don't jump at new discoveries. Even scientists, he said, are sometimes slow to accept new findings in their own fields.

This remark by the Negro who rose from slavery to be one of the great men of his time was not a complaint by one who felt the world did not recognize his work. That work had been recognized. Foreign societies had honored him with membership. He had received medals in this country. His government had employed him in special research. He was generally acclaimed for his work in finding new uses for Southern farm products.

The remark rather represented the accumulated wisdom of more than 40 years as a research chemist at Tuskegee Institute. He knew that civilization moved slowly, and he could afford to be patient. Time, he knew, was on the side of truth.

Time will tell the full value from a scientific standpoint of Carver's work. The full value of the laboratory's discovery must always be proved in the home and plant or wherever the discovery is applied to the business of making life better or more efficient.

But if not one of the more than 1,000 products which Dr. Carver developed, most of them out of the simplest of farm materials, ever proves of great value to man, Dr. Carver could still be reckoned as a great person and as a great scientist. Dr. Carver was great for what he was, as well as great for what he did.

Dr. Carver was humble, even as all great scientists, all great men, are humble. He felt himself only as an instrument for the service of man. For that reason he never sought legal protection for his discoveries. What he found out in the patient research of his laboratory he made available to all the people.

He was great because he was a creator. He knew books. He earned several college degrees. But when he went into the laboratory he left his books behind. "What I plan to do," he once said, "is not in books. I believe that is not conceit but creative chemistry. To do the work I do, I must first see the possibilities of something that has never been done before."

His life was like that. He did things no person, white or black, ever did before, and always he did them with a view to helping others. He carved out of fate a place unique for himself. And he gave to the Negro the assurance that rewards would come for honest work, honestly done.

Character and deeds can hardly be separated in life. The life and works of Dr. Carver compose a unity. Being what he was, Dr. Carver did what he did. It is always so with men. Any tribute to Dr. Carver must be to the person he was, as well as to his achievements. And he was a man untouched by honor, unspoiled by fame, simple and devout, who knew the value of work and was content to give his God the credit. The world always suffers a heavy loss when a man like that dies.

Alabama and the South are particularly heavy losers in Dr. Carver's death. Dr. Carver did his work in the South. He identified himself with Tuskegee Institute more than 45 years ago. He had many offers to go elsewhere at material benefit to himself. He declined them all. Here in the South lived most of his people, he said, and he wanted to improve their lives by working with the materials with which they worked. He might have accomplished more as a scientist in some other place. He could not have accomplished more as a man.

Dr. Carver, A Great Man, Is Gone

With the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver into the Great Beyond last week, the nation has lost one of its greatest scientists, the white race one of its greatest friends, and the negro race a man whose life from beginning to end shows the possibilities of accomplishment by anyone of his race who is endowed with intelligence, humility, reverence for God, love for his fellow man and perseverance.

The life of Dr. Carver and his work are well known to most people. His greatness never caused him to lose for a moment his humility and reliance upon God for direction and help in his work. He communed with God daily, and this fact, no doubt, is the secret of his great success. His service was wholly for others, not for himself, and to him we are greatly indebted for his remarkable scientific discoveries, as well as the example of his wonderful life of self-sacrifice.

Of him it has been said: "His life of service is a most effective sermon on the progress of his race. Stronger than the rantings of any group of reformers who would legislate for the negro his place in the universe, his life speaks out, that any individual, or any race, through service, forms for itself its own place in the scheme of things."

His life should indeed be an inspiration to every American citizen, white or black. He as been honored as few men have been ennobled at any time, anywhere, and these honors came largely from his white friends and admirers.

Mr. R. H. Powell, Sr., a trustee of the George Washington Carver Foundation, speaking before the Rotary Club of Tuskegee last week said: "I do not believe that I have ever touched the life of a man who had more influence on my own than Dr. Carver. I don't believe we shall ever have a greater citizen in Tuskegee."

No better prayer could be prayed each day than, Lord, give me the faith, the humility and self-sacrificing spirit of George W. Carver, that thy will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

That Genius Carver

New Mexico

THIS is fact, not fiction: The scene is a primitive cabin on the Missouri farm of a white planter named Moses Carver. The time is



1864. A Negro slave woman huddles her six-month infant in her arms. Of the father we are told only that he was the "property" of a neighboring planter. Mother and child

are abducted by night riders across the Arkansas border. Planter Moses Carver pursues the thieves. But the mother has already disappeared, never to be heard of again. The infant is alive, and Carver buys him which continue to be put in the way of the

George Washington Carvers of America.

The Courier-Journal

Dr. Carver Was One

Of the Truly Great

Montgomery, Ky.

Death has ended the career of Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, these 46 years at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and instantly turns to the romance of this slave who was separated from his parents in infancy, never knew the exact date of his birth, took his name from the planter on whose farm he was reared and was dubbed "George Washington" for the truth he always adhered to.

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From the soy bean he develops a paint which is to be used by the great automobile companies as the spray for American cars. And he is showered with honors: a fellow-pioneer in the Royal Society of Arts in London, an honorary degree from the University of Rochester, the Spingarn award,

the Roosevelt medal, a plaque from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians. And none of this interferes with his music—he has learned to play the piano—and his painting—one of his drawings was bought for the Luxembourg in Paris.

Now he is dead, this man of genius. Which of the poll-taxers and the lynchers has contributed more to our civilization? And is this the "ape-man" of whom Hitler shrieks when he talks of Negroes?

It is impossible to be proud of this distinguished scientist's achievements, without at the same time being ashamed of the obstacles which were put in his way and

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No better prayer could be prayed each day than, Lord, give me the faith, the humility and self-sacrificing spirit of George W. Carver, that thy will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

From the soy bean he develops a paint which is to be used by the great automobile companies as the spray for American cars. And he is showered with honors: a fellow-pioneer in the Royal Society of Arts in London, an honorary degree from the University of Rochester, the Spingarn award,

the Roosevelt medal, a plaque from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians. And none of this interferes with his music—he has learned to play the piano—and his painting—one of his drawings was bought for the Luxembourg in Paris.

unpatented to his fellow men.

Dr. CARVER will be buried beside the Institute's illustrious founder, Booker T. WASHINGTON, at Tuskegee, where both exemplified their own infallible precept to promote better racial relations: Don't look for what you want from the world, but for what you've got that the world wants.

Washington N C News

January 7, 1943

Dr. Washington Carver

George Washington Carver is dead. To say that in his death America and the world has lost a great scientist is to fall far short of the mark. The world has lost a great soul. For this son of slaves who was redeemed for a \$300 race horse in his youth, was a benefactor of his race no less than of science.

Devoting his genius to the development of useful products, Doctor Carver gave many ambitious boys of his race the opportunity to forge ahead in the full realization that economic, and not social, equality, is the surest truest goal of the Negro. Hundreds of capable Negroes, now doing their part in making the South economically sound, owe their start, their education, their constructive and productive citizenship to this simple, modest and retiring man who, for forty-four years seldom

retired from his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, where he had pio-

nated and self-sufficiency, and last

year was honored by the Progressive Farmers association for having con-

tributed millions of dollars throughout the South.

His legacy, especially to Southern agriculture, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

and books. Dr. CARVER attained unsought fame in his life time; colleges conferred de-

grees upon him, his name appears high on the rolls of men distinguished in science.

Missouri, of the Compromise and DRED SCOTT Case, proposes a shrine at the birth-

place of this slave child.

Doctor Carver came up the hard way. Fatherless from infancy, his mother disappeared while he was still a young boy. Starting at

taw, he won a Master of Science degree from Iowa State college in 1896, and two years later was invited by Booker T. Washington to join the faculty at Tuskegee. With a small

tract of sterile soil, ranking with the worst in Alabama, the intrepid Carver set to work

to turn it into a garden spot, in accomplish-

ing which he taught agriculturally-minded Ne-

gro youths attending the Institute that intel-

ligently directed effort backed by hard work

is always capable of achieving miracles.

From the late 90's until the day of his

death he was a monument of spiritual integ-

rit and human tolerance in his private life

and a giant of science in the world. It may

truly be said of him that the good he did

will not be interred with his bones.

Bishopville, S. C., Messenger

January 14, 1943

A noted negro is dead. He is Dr.

George Washington Carver, the great negro scientist. He had taught at the Tuskegee Institute, the great negro institute of science. He had made famous by Booker T. Washington, Dr. Carver was severely crippled by a disease of the spine, and he had pio-

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43-1943

The Northwest
Enterprise

Seattle. Washington

HE WHO WAS TRADED FOR A HORSE

"When you do the common things in life in an uncommon way you will command the attention of the world," a Negro instructor once told his students. He himself did many incredible things. JAN 20 1943

There could be no question about the racial origin of this particular man. He was a Negro—his skin was black, his features unmistakably Negroid. Unquestionably his blood was unmixed with the blood of any other race.

And no person could have had a more lowly start in life. He was born a slave, of slave parents, in the slave state of Missouri. As a baby, slave raiders stole him, just as cattle thieves stole cattle. His original owners wanted him back. For his return, a broken-down race horse, worth about \$300, was given in exchange. JAN 20 1943

He was traded for a horse.

He started at nothing, with nothing—not even freedom.

And from nothing, he gave the world so much—incalculable wealth.

From cow dung he made paint. JAN 20 1943

He took wood shavings and made synthetic marble.

From the peanut—the common ordinary peanut—he made more than 300 useful products, among which were flour, lard, linoleum, milk, butter, cheese, oils, pickles, dyes, soap, fertilizer, shaving lotions, wood stains, face powder, printer's ink, shampoo, and on and on.

From peanut oil, he developed a treatment for infantile paralysis, from which remarkable results were obtained.

His wizardry extracted from the sweet potato—the common ordinary sweet potato—dyes, molasses, caramel, flour, meal, starch, vinegar, JAN 20 1943 nearly 150 more products.

The clays of Alabama, produced, for him, non-fading paints and pigments.

His touch brought forth successful, and paying, crops from barren, worn-out soil. JAN 20 1943

The South, that enslaved, and still enslaves, his people owes much of its agricultural rehabilitation to this man—he who was traded for a horse.

He showed the South how to grow more and better peanuts and sweet potatoes, and then, day and night, he worked developing new commercial uses and demands for the peanut and sweet potato. He wrought from Nature her secrets, only to give them freely to the world, asking only that they be used for the betterment and benefit of all mankind.

There are few who do not know of his work in agri-

Alabama (Carver)

cultural chemistry.

He won academic and honorary degrees, medals and awards for his achievements, and humanitaranism. His life was dramatized on the radio, he was the subject of book, magazine, and newspaper articles.

He received many offers from industrialists, and others, one being a \$50,000 per year job with Henry Ford—an old friend; another offer was from Thomas A. Edison—an old friend. He received another offer of a \$100,000 per year job. But he continued his work as director of the department of agricultural research at Tuskegee institute, a post he held for forty-odd years. Then

that the work might be perpetuated, he gave his life savings to a foundation for the encouragement of such research and development. He wanted only to serve man kind. He served—as few have ever served. JAN 20 1943

This week his serving ended. This week, at Tuskegee institute, Dr. George Washington Carver—he who was traded for a horse—died.

Eulogies and words are so inadequate. The Negro and the world have lost a genius who will not be replaced in this generation or for many generations to come. JAN 20 1943 His contribution has been of incalculable value.

He was a great scientist, a great humanitarian, a great Negro, a great American.

No life has ever been more useful; no life has ever been more fruitfully spent. JAN 20 1943

He who was traded for a horse.

— San Antonio Register.

few pigs and chickens and 3,500 acres of land. JAN 16 1943

WORK WITH CROPS

The surrounding farms were worked by one-crop farmers, whose livelihood yearly became worse, due to the land being depleted by cotton. Carver began preaching the diversification of crops such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and greens, which improved both the soil and the farmers' diets.

But the market soon became glutted with peanuts. Then Carver retired to a shabby laboratory and worked out 300 new uses for them.

He developed 118 uses for sweet potatoes, including ink, glue and imitation ginger, and also for cotton, showing how it could be used for building roads.

HONOURS

Dr. Carver received many honours and lucrative offers, but was never tempted away from Tuskegee until last year, when he went to Detroit to do research work for Henry Ford.

Thomas Edison invited Carver to work with him. JAN 16 1943

In 1916, Dr. Carver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. He was an excellent painter and the Luxembourg Galleries, Paris, sought one of his paintings, but he declined the honour.

He developed his own paints from Native clay, found on Tuskegee farms.

Dr. Carver could have become a millionaire, but he refused to copy-right

or patent any of his discoveries.

Two years ago he donated his entire life savings, \$38,000 dollars, to create a foundation research in creative chemistry.

Christian Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER OBITUARY

JAN 28 1943

Dr. George Carver is with us no more. In the spirit he will abide with us forever. His passing leaves a decided void in American life. In his field he was without a peer or contemporary. In these strenuous days when we are willing to try to get blood out of the proverbial turnip Dr. Carver is needed more than ever before.

Like Dr. Booker T. Washington, with whom he was so long associated, he transcended the crippling influence of slavery and soared to the dizzy heights of phenomenal human achievement. Dr. Carver, through sheer ability, broke through the iron barriers of race and became a man, a man whom all the world recognized as its own. JAN 28 1943

No black boy looking at the achievements of this great scientist can ever feel that the color of his skin is either a stigma upon his worth or a hindrance to his success. Dr. Carver's life stands forever a lie to all those whose pet thesis is the incapacity of the Negro brain. JAN 28 1944

To sit under the shade of this man's presence was an experience never to be forgotten. Dressed almost always like a peasant he was as shy as he was able. He turned down hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of dollars offered him by Henry Ford and other industrial leaders in return for his valuable services. He preferred the quiet of his Tuskegee laboratories to which he had given so much of his life in building. JAN 28 1943

Most men work on year in and year out inspired by the interest of their relatives and the desire to make a name to pass on to their children. Dr. Carver had none of these incentives. Snatched from his mother's arms as she was hurried to the auction block he never saw another relative.

A bachelor all his life, he had no children to inspire him to greater effort. All men and whom he served so nobly was his. JAN 28 1943

Perhaps no black man has ever influenced more human lives than this quiet, lonely spirit who was once bartered for a horse. We shudder to think what the world would have lost if this genius like so many before him had been effaced by the cruelty of American slavery. JAN 28 1943

As we stand with bowed heads and heavy hearts around the grave of this truly great black American boy and girl must snatch human achievement from the Negro race. JAN 28 1943

to play our part upon life's stage
that when we at last lay our weary bodies
down upon our couches to rise no more,
men may rise up for generations afterwards
and call us blessed as they certainly shall
do Dr. George Washington Carver.

REV. LEONARD F. MORSE
Presiding Elder Lake City District

M. E. Church

Bantu World

Johannesburg

South Africa

DEATH OF FAMOUS NEGRO
SCIENTIST

The death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a Negro, born in slavery in Missouri, who became one of America's greatest scientists. His death is mourned by uses for peanuts, such as making plastics, stains, insulating board

Slaver "night riders" stole him and face powder. He also developed new uses for cotton, to regain possession of ton and showed how it could be used for building roads.

He developed new uses for cotton, to regain possession of ton and showed how it could be used for building roads.

After the Civil War he was able to obtain an education, and enrolled at Iowa State College after the University of Iowa had refused to admit him because he was a Negro.

Carver became college poet, and the college president said he was the most brilliant student and the sharpest observer he had ever known.



JAN 10 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro "Wizard" of the scientific world, is here seen in his laboratory at Tuskegee.

RESEARCH WORK

In 1896 Dr. Carver came to the attention of the great Negro leader, Booker T. Washington, who had founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Carver took charge of the Institute's agricultural department, the resources of which then consisted of four oxen, a few pigs and chickens and 3,500 acres of land.

The surrounding farms were worked by one-crop farmers. Carver began preaching the diversification of crops, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and greens, which improved both the soil and the farmers' diets.

The market, however, soon became glutted with peanuts. Then Carver retired to a shabby laboratory and worked out 300 new uses for peanuts, such as making cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board

including ink, glue and imitation ginger.

Dr. Carver received many honours and lucrative offers, but was never tempted away from Tuskegee till last year, when he went to Detroit to do research work for Henry Ford.

EDISON'S INVITATION

The late Thomas Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him.

In 1916 Dr. Carver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. He was an excellent painter and the Luxembourg Galleries, in Paris, sought one of his paintings, but he declined.

He developed his own paints from native clays found on Tuskegee farms.

He could have become a millionaire, but he refused to copyright or patent any of his discoveries.

Two years ago he gave his entire life savings, \$33,000 dollars, to create a foundation research in creative chemistry.

During the first world war Dr. Carver made a notable contribution to America's war efforts in the production of food. As a pure black man, Dr. Carver's scientific genius has exploded the myth of European race superiority and established the undeniable fact that the qualities of the human mind are the same in the black man as in the white man.

THE PEANUT WIZARD

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

JAN 28 1943

HENRY FORD CALLED DR. CARVER AMERICA'S GREATEST LIVING SCIENTIST

JAN 28 1943

Edison Offered Him \$200,000 a Year Salary

JAN 28 1943

Last week, at 78, death came to U. S. scientist. They guessed wrong, and Mr. Ford said, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee.

Twenty-two years ago, when the South wanted a tariff on peanuts, it brought Dr. Carver to Washington to make a twenty-minute speech before the House Ways and Means Committee. JAN 28 1943

There were many speakers ahead of Dr. Carver and the committee was bored. Dr. Carver spoke twenty minutes and began clearing up his exhibits to go home. Someone cried, "More! Go On!"

Dr. Carver talked for an hour and forty-five minutes and sold Congress on a tariff for peanuts. JAN 28 1943

SOLD FOR \$300

This was the one-time small boy who had been stolen from his Missouri home and sold for a horse valued at \$300. The pip-squeak youth rode for half-fare on railroads until he was 19 and then grew suddenly in a year to six feet in height.

When he entered Iowa State College he was given a seat at the servant's table. When he was graduated with distinction, took highest honors in military drill, and wrote the class poem, he sat at the table with the faculty.

For forty-two years he was professor of chemistry at Tuskegee and honors came to him from all over the world. JAN 28 1943

FORD'S ESTIMATE

Eleven hundred persons cheered him for five minutes in Atlantic City two years ago when the Variety Clubs of America gave him the \$1,000 Humanitarian Award as the "greatest living scientist in America," "the equal, if not the superior, to the late Thomas A. Edison."

Those sentiments were echoed in Detroit, when Henry Ford, the auto

long before the hour of his scheduled address.

When he finished, they crowded forward to get autographs, get a closer view, or touch his garments. JAN 28 1943

No matter what anyone said, his reply was, "That's fine"; "Bless your heart." No one got his attention because he was busy packing his exhibits in his case.

To a woman who said, "I don't think you remember me," Dr. Carver replied, without looking up, "don't think I do."

Dr. Carver's fame rests upon the fact that he took the common crops of the South, cotton, sweet potato, peanut, persimmon and weeds and turned them into hundreds of new and useful products. JAN 28 1943

From peanuts he developed 300 products, including milk, butter, cheese, flour, instant coffee, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, face powder, complexion cream, shampoo, axle grease, ink, stains, dyes, a breakfast food and even an ointment for infantile paralysis.

All over the South he sent thousands of bulletins showing how to make salads or boiled greens of dandelions, clover, poke weed and white potato tops, which were far tastier than spinach. England, short of food last year, sent over for the Carver bulletins.

JAN 28 1943

And what does the white South think of Dr. Carver, and men like him. Well, he died in a building on Tuskegee's campus which is set aside for the entertainment of white visitors because Alabama says that colored and white may not occupy the same quarters. To comply with the law, Tuskegee had provided Dr. Carver with a private entrance.

WHAT CARVER MEANT TO US

At Columbia University, a professor once asked his students to point out

the significance of mental tests of returned home without him, declaring answer was that colored seemed to test lower. "That isn't the important thing," said the professor. "What you must note is that there are some colored children in every category from morons to geniuses."

That, it seems to us, is the real meaning of Dr. Carver's life: that with half a chance, we can produce not only the fastest runners, the champion fighters, and singers, but also great scientists.—Afro-American

43-1943

Birmingham, Ala., Star-Herald
January 7, 1943

Dr. Carver

George Washington Carver made enduring contributions to mankind through his devoted labors as a creative scientist; he was an eminent educator; he was a distinguished artist. But perhaps he was greatest of all in his spirit, in his significance as a person, a fine soul.

He was an inspiring example of the possibilities of human kind. The son of Negro slaves, he became an outstanding American, one whom all sorts of people loved to honor. There is great inspiration in the impressive record of his actual achievements. But there is even more, it seems to us, in the spirit and manner in which he went about his remarkable works and in which he conducted himself in all the ways of his living.

Of course, it cannot be said that Dr. Carver's particular genius could be developed by any person who undertook to do so in his spirit. But there can be no doubt that any normal human being who put the same spirit and devotion as Dr. Carver into the development of his own peculiar capabilities would go far in growth and achievement.

We do not know precisely how to define genius. By some it is thought of primarily as a great imbalance in personal make-up, largely through which special capacities are exceptionally developed, often at the expense of other qualities. There is the familiar definition that it is an infinite capacity for taking pains. There was much of genius in Dr. Carver according to any general conception of its meaning. His talents were so extraordinary as to make him unique and bring him great eminence. But his capacity for devoted, detailed, selfless labor was equally evident. And his noble humility permeated everything in his character and mind and work.

Dr. Carver was unquestionably a genius. But there was also that in him which transcends even genius. He was a symbol of the ascent of man. He embodied in very unusual degree the sense and spirit of human solidarity by which—and by which alone—mankind really goes forward and will eventually be saved from the evils and the perils which now are so numerous

and so menacing. For in this Negro who died suddenly at Tuskegee, there was a rare realization of what really will be buried Friday afternoon that he had no time to make money for his contributions to Southern matters most in this life; of the common ties that should bind all nations and peoples and individuals together as they seek a common salvation.

George Washington Carver had evolved beyond that absorption in the slaves, was considered to be the petty, limited concerns of the self that greatest scientist in his field—holds us back as individuals, as common the branch of chemistry which munities, as nations and as one great converts farm products into man-world society. His thought and laborterials for industrial purposes, were for the common good. He transcended self, thus became a far greater individual and developed a broad, deeping with peanuts (for which he and rich life, embracing within his own listed 105 different preparations), experience the needs and hopes of all men.

It was in his magnificent humility that his superior, transcendental quality of being was particularly evident. That humility was not the result of any lack of self respect. Rather it grew out of a deep respect going beyond himself to include, sensitively and actively, all the children of the earth that was so wondrous to him, of the God whom he worshipped in spirit, in truth and in innumerable good works.

This spirit always has supreme meaning and inspiration for the world. January 7, 1943

George Washington Carver

But here in the South and in the United States and in the world, where there is now so much concern about the problems and tensions of racial relations, there is general and special need of this spirit, which goes beyond the self or group to all human manly, which overcomes bitterness and charity, which expels suspicion for taking pains. There was much of with a dauntless faith, and which puts the center of his world was the South, where he was born in slavery some 79 years ago and where he did his most wonderful work as a creative service. He could easily have added fortune to fame but, caring for neither, he found happiness and honor in being helpful to the world.

That is the way problems of racial relations will be solved. That is the chemist. In his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, to which he was called as director of agriculture in 1896, Dr. Carver way all human problems must be fundamentally solved. Any lesser solution is only an expedient or a mitigation.

Any complete appraisal of the life of wealth. He multiplied the yield of a George Washington Carver must recognize that he towered in spirit as for many others. From the peanut alone well as in science; that he served he is said to have developed 300 industries greatly not only in what he did, but in trial products, including paper and ink. His way of doing all things.

Camp Hill, Ala., News
January 7, 1943

**NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST
PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY**
Dr. George Washington Carver,

ALABAMA (Carver)

While Dr. Carver was best known in the cemetery adjoining Tuskegee Institute chapel. The body of a grower who had much at stake a number of well-known galleries. Once when a strange blight struck the agriculture, he also was a noted ar- pealed to him for a cure and bade him. He was an humble man who passed name his own price. Dr. Carver explored the problem, brought forth the trees and the ferns and the grass remedy and then promptly published it of God's good earth.

in order that all might freely share the Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower who had much at stake a number of well-known galleries. Once when a strange blight struck the agriculture, he also was a noted ar- pealed to him for a cure and bade him. He was an humble man who passed name his own price. Dr. Carver explored the problem, brought forth the trees and the ferns and the grass remedy and then promptly published it of God's good earth.

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Carver

CARVER DIES

AT TUSKEGEE

George Washington Carver made enduring contributions to mankind through his devoted labors as a creative scientist; he was an eminent educator; he was a distinguished artist. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negrocator; he was a distinguished artist. scientist, died at 7:30 P. M., today. But perhaps he was greatest of all in at his home at Tuskegee Institute. his spirit, in his significance as a person.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days. He was an inspiring example of the possibilities of human kind. The son of Negro slaves, he became an out-

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated great inspiration in the impressive record of his actual achievements.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Recognized Scientist

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

To Lie In Tuskegee

Arrangements had not been completed tonight but college officials said the body probably would lie in state for a time before burial. We do not know precisely how to define genius. By some it is thought of primarily as a great imbalance in personal make-up, largely through which special capacities are exceptionally developed, often at the expense of other qualities. There is the familiar definition that it is an infinite capacity for taking pains. There was much of

JAN 7 1943

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genius in Dr. Carver according to any relations will be solved. That is the general conception of its meaning. His way all human problems must be fundamentally solved. Any lesser solution make him unique and bring him greater is only an expedient or a mitigation. But his capacity for detection.

voted, detailed, selfless labor was equally evident. And his noble humanity permeated everything in his character and mind and work.

Dr. Carver was unquestionably a genius. But there was also that in him which transcends even genius. He was a symbol of the ascent of man. He embodied in very unusual degree the sense and spirit of human solidarity by which—and by which alone—mankind really goes forward and will eventually be saved from the evils and the perils which now are so numerous and so menacing. For in this Negro was a rare realization of what really matters most in this life; of the common ties that should bind all nations and peoples and individuals together as they seek a common salvation.

George Washington Carver had evolved beyond that absorption in the petty, limited concerns of the self that holds us back as individuals, as communities, as nations and as one great world society. His thought and labor were for the common good. He transcended self, thus became a far greater individual and developed a broad, deep and rich life, embracing within his own experience the needs and hopes of all men.

JAN 7 1943

It was in his magnificent humility that his superior, transcendental quality of being was particularly evident. That humility was not the result of any lack of self respect. Rather it grew out of a deep respect going beyond himself to include, sensitively and actively, all the children of the earth that was so wondrous to him, of the God whom he worshipped in spirit, in truth and in innumerable good works.

JAN 7 1943

This spirit always has supreme meaning and inspiration for the world. Negroe of his time"; and still more, "An outstanding world character." United States and in the world. Many times whites joined members of where there is now so much concern his own race in tribute. On his 40th about the problems and tensions of anniversary as a member of the Tuskegee racial relations, there is general and Institute (Ala.) faculty in 1937, a bronze special need of this spirit, which goes bust on him was unveiled on the campus, beyond the self or group to all humanity, which overcomes bitterness with charity, which expels suspicion, was born "about 1864." He never knew his father. While a child he and his mother were stolen from the Diamond Grove (Mo.) farm, where he was born, and taken to Arkansas.

That is the way problems of racial

He was ransomed from his captors with diversification, experimenting with crops a horse valued at \$300. His mother was another than cotton. Many listened then, never heard of again.

Got College Degree

A gangling boy, determined to better his lot, he worked his way through schools and then through Iowa State College, winning a bachelor's degree in 1894 and master's degree in 1896. From there he went to Tuskegee Institute founded by the late Booker T. Washington and later to become the world's largest institution of learning for the Negro.

Before he turned in 1936 to experimenting with peanut oils as a massage for after treatment of infantile paralysis, Carver had developed scores of every-day uses for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, clays, corn stalks, blossoms and even cow dung.

From the products of the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed milk, ink plastics, cosmetics, paper, paint, and even imitation marble.

Ford Viewed Exhibits

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called at Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Memorial Museum to view the peanut oil massage display.

As late as last July, Dr. Carver was reported to have been offered a post by Ford in his laboratories to experiment in the development of synthetic rubber.

Dr. Carver voiced his creed in a poem he recited in his high-pitched voice on his 40th anniversary at Tuskegee. It was titled: "The Things Not Done, Are the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed up thousands in world. ly gains "to work among the trees and the parents and once traded for a horse, rose with the young people at Tuskegee.

Many a youth got through college on Carver's salary. He never mentioned his youth and later years as a stooped, old and

philanthropies, but his threadbare clothes, humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

A blight struck Alabama and Florida pecan trees in the 1920's. A grower turned to Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a fabulous price. The "price" to that man and to everyone else was just a three cent postage stamp—after Dr. Carver developed the "cure."

In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Carver was preaching

recognised by many honors—soon, in brief, was the career of George Washington Carver, the most distinguished scientist of his race in this country. How shall we appraise him? A material age hailed him for the plastics, lubricants, medicines, flours, soaps, butters, pigments, shoe pastes, substitutes for stone and wood that he made by the hundreds out of peanuts, soy beans, cotton and other Southern produce. All were the result of pure empiricism. For he came out of a period when the exploitation of natural resources was still left to experimenters who were engrossed by immediate

problems rather than by the development of fundamental science. Yet unlike these materialists, he was interested more in the poorest land and in unpromising material, and unlike them he was touched not only by something like genius but by a noble spirituality and simplicity.

JAN 7 1943

He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. So self-effacing was this worker in

Many of his paintings were of self-developed agricultural chemistry that he repainted on self-developed "canvas," some disregard himself as an instrument in the hands of Providence, much like Morse and a few others of a sternly Calvinistic mind.

This accounts for his boundless faith in the potentialities of chemistry and Southern agriculture—a faith that impelled him to regard each new achievement of his as a divine revelation. The simple laboratory in which he carried out his experiments was therefore a holy place. He might have died rich. Instead, he gave his discoveries freely to the world. His notable achievements, therefore, become the setting for an idealism that is rare in any race. Not only Negroes but all Americans have reason to be proud of a dauntless spirit that triumphed over every handicap.

Mooreville, N. C. Enterprise
January 7, 1943

Great Scientist Passes Away at Tuskegee, Ala.

It was announced over radio Wednesday morning that Dr. George Washington Carver distinguished Negro scientist of world wide fame, had died at his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver made wonderful discoveries and produced a greater variety of useful products from cotton and sweet potatoes than any other known scientist. He was a great genius.

43-1943

Tuskegee, Va. World News
January 6, 1943

Dr. Carver, Famed Scientist Dies at Tuskegee Institute

Leaves a Monument

Son of Slaves Leaves

His Mark on South

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's employer recognized the boy's intelligence and enabled him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college in 1896.

Went to Tuskegee

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either



George Washington Carver tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

~~ALP to Join
In Memorial
To Carver~~

JAN 23 1943

The American Labor Party of the 9th Assembly District, Manhattan, yesterday announced that it had initiated a memorial meeting for the late Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist. Joining in this tribute to Dr. Carver are the 99th Street Activities Group and the Sojourner Truth Victory Club. Many other community organizations have indicated their intention of participating.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, Jan. 24 at 1 P. M. at the St. Jude's Church, 19 W. 99th St., of which the Rev. F. Howard is pastor.

JAN 23 1943

The invocation will be delivered by the Rev. Walter Harding of St. Luke's Church. The Chairman of the meeting will be Mr. Hubert Staten, a former student of Dr. Carver's at Tuskegee Institute and

ALABAMA (Carver)

a member of the County Executive Committee of the A. L. P. Others who will speak are Dr. Annette T. Rubenstein, Principal of Robert Louis Stevenson High School and Mr. Harcourt Tynes of the Negro Historical Society. Rev. John H. Johnson of St. Mark's Church in Harlem will be the main speaker.

There will be entertainment by the St. Jude's Church Choir. Mr. John Seully will be guest soloist and Mr. Rudolf Jankel, noted organist, will take part in the program. Both of these men are from the Metropolitan School of Music.

PASING OF DR. CARVER

--From the Dallas Morning News *Call*

Death at a ripe age of Dr. George Washington Carver, rounds out nearly half a century of distinguished achievement and unselfish effort among the people of the Deep South, which might be the envy of any man. *Jan. 15, 1943*

The famed Negro research scientist and discoverer of products and processes which are having profound influence upon the development of an industrial South, however, worked in a field which was much larger than his little laboratory.

While dealing with the humble peanut, sweet potato or common weeds and red clay to discover what their fullest utilization might do for the simple hill folk, Dr. Carver never lost sight of the human factors. *Jan. 15, 1943*

While his artistic fingers brought to light chemical marvels hitherto sealed

in the starches or proteins of plants, his lips unflaggingly gave God the Creator the full measure of credit.

Like really great scientists Tuskegee Institute's research director saw no inherent quarrel between science and religion.

Many an industry now developing chemurgic products in the Deep South owes a debt to Dr. Carver for pointing the way toward processing starch from yams, cellulose and resins from native grasses, or pigments and paint from the soil.

The vice president wired Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute: *Jan. 15, 1943*

"When Dr. Carver died, the United States lost one of her finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was *Call* known as a scientist. *Kansally* "Those who knew him best, however, realized that his outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the immanence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling." *Jan. 15, 1943*

Mobile, Ala. Register

JAN 7 1943

~~FDR Pays Tribute
To Carver's Work~~

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to

largely in the hearts of the many whose lives he bettered by untiring service to the end. *Call Kansally, Mo.*

~~WALLACE IN TRIBUTE
TO CARVER Jan. 15, 1943~~

WASHINGTON.—Vice President Henry A.

Wallace, a native of Iowa where the late Dr. George Washington Carver attended

school, has sent a message of condolence to Tuskegee Institute on the death of the noted scientist Jan. 5, 1943. *Call Kansally, Mo.*

The vice president wired Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute: *Jan. 15, 1943*

"When Dr. Carver died, the United States lost one of her finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was *Call* known as a scientist.

Kansally "Those who knew him best, however, realized that his outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the immanence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling." *Jan. 15, 1943*

Mobile, Ala. Register

JAN 7 1943

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures." Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at 10 a.m. tomorrow, and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the

George Washington Memorial Museum on Tuskegee's campus. Dr. Carver, the slave boy who became a legend, arrived at Tuskegee Institute. General arrangements were completed for Dr. George Washington, who became Dr. Carver, the slave boy who became a legend, almost a scientist. Among the first to arrive was the President Roosevelt, who

National And State Leaders Mourn Death Of Dr. Carver

IS TAKEN BY DEATH
Palatka, Fla., Herald
January 8, 1943

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 6. — While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was birth date, but once estimated that one from President Roosevelt, it was "about 1864."

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agriculture chemistry.

"The thing which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-elect Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D), Alabama.

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. tomorrow and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m., Friday, in the Chapel, with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

The frail, humble negro scientist died last night after being in failing health for some months.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted innumerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers to engage in commercial research.

His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
January 14, 1943

FAMED NEGRO SCIENTIST

BORN IN SLAVERY, FAMOUS CHEMIST
BESTOWED A BLESSING UPON THE
SOUTH AND WHOLE COUNTRY

The recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver, chemist at Tuskegee, brought from the press a universal chorus of praise and appreciation. None of these tributes were better than the one from the *Shelby Times*, which is as follows:

Dr. Carver was a son of Negro slaves. His father died early in life, and while Carver was a baby he and his mother were stolen in southern Missouri and taken to Arkansas, where he was separated and lost from his mother. She was never heard from again but later Carver was ransomed for a \$300.00 price. His master after his father's death in Missouri recognized the young Negro's exceptional intelligence and sent him to school. After a long and arduous struggle he was a master of science with nothing but lived to achieve college in 1896.

Dr. Carver's obsession was the prevention of waste; he deplored waste products as "nature abhors a vacuum" and down on the poor 19-acre farm, part of Tuskegee Institute, he developed many useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. Under his skill and magic touch the sweet potato yielded more than 100 by-products. He steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries and declined flattering financial offers, saying: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South, and what helps the South helps everybody."

Not long since he was a guest of Henry Ford at model Greenfield village and upon his return home his health failed rapidly and ere long his exceptional career ended in death but his accomplishments and gifts to the world and humanity at large will live forever. Dr. Carver loved the South and the South loved him. His two great missions in life were to prevent waste and help the southern farmer and in so doing help everyone. He worked not for paltry gain for himself—that he spurned: he wished to help his people, white and black alike. The South in turn and in appreciation accounts him one of the greatest sons and is quick to accord him the laurels.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become consulting chemist and director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station there.

Tracy City, Tenn., Herald
January 28, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver.

We add his name to our list of

the great public benefactors who have passed away, Dr. George Washington Carver. Our nation has become noted and its standard of living raised, due to the added efforts of such men as Dr. Carver. Honored in the south and the north, this Alabama negro, the son

of a slave in the Civil War, has given through patient, persevering, brilliant work, discoveries to make this country great. The child, stolen with his mother again but later Carver was ransomed for a race horse valued for a \$300.00 price. His master after his father's death in Missouri recognized the young Negro's exceptional intelligence and sent him to school. After a long and arduous struggle he was a master of science with nothing but lived to achieve college in 1896.

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Tracy City, Tenn., Herald
January 28, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver.

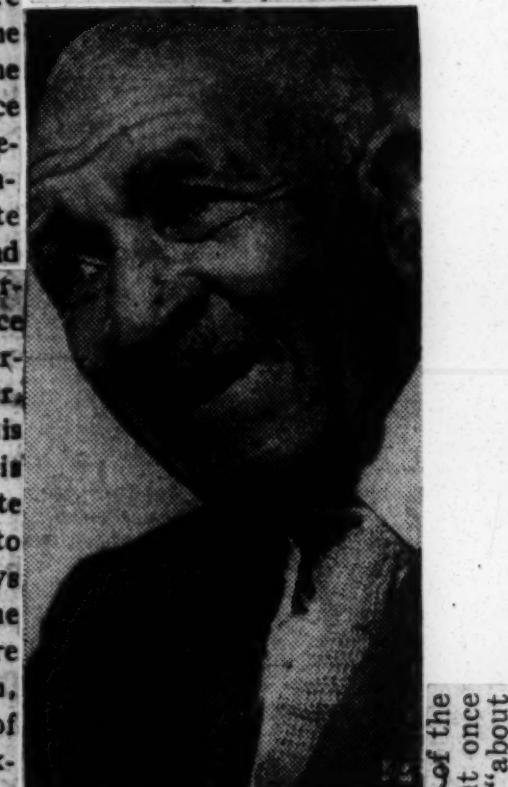
We add his name to our list of

country who has no chance to belittle relationships between whites and colored in the South is the general good feeling and the satisfactory working relationship which has always existed between the two races in this section. The Ford incident, and this concerns both men and women of the races, was only a repetition of bupdrda. A fact worth impressing is the whites and blacks of the South get along better than native whites and white foreigners in other sections of the country. The meddling of government with Southern industry; the efforts of a strictly biased national labor board under the present administration has done more than any other one thing to disorganize a well nigh perfect working arrangement between the two races. And, also, there is the labor union agitator to help stir up trouble.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
January 7, 1943

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
January 7, 1943

Greenville, N. C., Reflector
January 9, 1943



DR. CARVER DEAD—Dr. George Washington Carver (above), famous Negro scientist in the field of agricultural research, died Jan. 5 in his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He had been in failing health for months. Born in slavery, he was never certain of the date of his birth but once estimated it was "about 1864."

43-1943

WICKARD PAYS TRIBUTE TO DR. CARVER

Charlotte, N.C. JAN 21 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, collaborator in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Administration, and one of the world's great scientists, is dead.

"Tuskegee and the Nation suffer an irreparable loss," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson.

In presenting the award to the president of Tuskegee. "However, we may take comfort in the fact that his great contribution to the science of agriculture, and to scientific research will continue to serve mankind."

Dr. Carver was appointed collaborator in the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry Division of mycology and goodwill.

and disease survey, August 1, 1935. Shortly before Dr. Carver received this award he made his last important public address when he appeared at the commencement speaker at Selma University, white Alabama college.

Since 1935 the Department has maintained close contact with Dr. Carver, calling upon his rich research background from time to time to assist in the solution of various knotty farm problems. And less than a month ago when Food Distribution Administrator Roy F. Henderson, representing Secretary Wickard, went to Tuskegee to address the Farmers' Conference he spent half an hour visiting with the eminent scientist.

Said Mr. Henderson upon his return to Washington, "One of the vivid memories of the time I spent at Tuskegee is my visit with Dr. Carver and the strong impression he gave me of fine scholarship and scientific integrity. He impressed me as a remarkable man, who despite his great age, had never grown old."

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

IS DEAD

Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural

ALABAMA (Carver)

the magazine thought it best not to wait until December when it usually makes the presentation.

Dr. Carver is the only Negro American to have received The Progressive Farmer award. Other recipients of the award are Dr. Charles H. Herty, researcher in pine paper making; Dr. A. J. Pieters, lespedeza development; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. H. A. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority leader, and Oscar Johnson, president, National Cotton Council.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a

long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either Thursday or Friday. The body will be in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Wash. D. C. Times-Dispatch

January 7, 1943

A Great American

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, the distinguished Negro scientist who has just died at Tuskegee, is on a list of 15 Americans published in

chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

the Janhaw news of Asia and the Americas, chosen by newspaper editors as the latter-day citizens of this country whom we should tell Asians about.

The only other Negro on the list is BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, and the remaining names are those of WOODROW WILSON, HENRY FORD, THOMAS A. EDISON, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JANE ADDAMS, LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, LUTHER BURBANK, JOHN DEWEY, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, HELEN KELLER, WILL ROGERS and MARK TWAIN. Only

Americans living since 1900 were eligible.

The inclusion of DR. CARVER is significant. His work, like BOOKER WASHINGTON's, exemplifies the upward strivings of the Negro race, and the fact that

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Evergreen, Ala. Courant

January 7, 1943

Famous Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

Arrangements had not been completed tonight but college officials said the body probably would lie in state for a time before burial.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed

NATION MOURNS DEATH OF DR. GEO. W. CARVER

NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., TUESDAY NIGHT.

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday night at his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has

up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to the grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Moulton, Ala., *Advertiser*
January 7, 1943

Dr. Carver, Famous Negro Scientist, Dies

Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist, passed away at his home at Tuskegee, Ala., following several months of ill health.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted innumerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite many offers to engage in commercial research, which would have yielded him millions of dollars. He declined all these offers.

His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field, all of which he released to the public without cost.

Double Springs, Ala., *Herald*
January 8, 1943

IT HAPPENED

THIS WEEK

STATE

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Farm marketing during December probably boosted farmers' total 1942 returns to about 15 million dollars. That 15 billion dollars is about one-third higher than in 1941—and nearly double the average farm income for the years, 1935 to 1939.

The Cullman County Farm Bu-

drive by 18, obtaining 1,013 members. Business firms are being congratulated for being back of the Cullman County Farm Bureau.

Postal receipts in Birmingham in 1942 showed an increase of \$176,578.20 and amounted to \$2,169,099.49, according to figures compiled by Postmaster A. H. Allbright Tuesday. Receipts for 1941 were \$1,992,521.28.

Gen. Ben Smith, state selective service director, said Wednesday that "nearly all" Alabamians called to the colors in January will be married men. He revealed also that when drafting of youths of 18 and 19 starts, about a month from now, the supply will be sufficient to meet demands for only about a month and a half.

Approximately one baby out of every 40 born in the United States in 1941 was born in Alabama, according to a tabulation received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census. Births during that year in the entire United States totaled 2,513,427, the tabulation revealed, and of this total 64,238 occurred in Alabama.

Anniston, Ala., *Advertiser*
January 7, 1943

Dr. Carver Passes At Tuskegee Home

Tuskegee, Jan. 5—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894, and has been on the faculty of the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

Talladega, Ala., *Mountain Home*

January 13, 1943

RITES HELD FOR

FAIRY NEGRO SCIENTIST

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 9—Simple funeral services were held here yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver 79, Negro scientist, who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding the necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of Presidents and millionaires, was buried in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here.

Funeral services were read by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commanding his life and work.

His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him. Dr. Carver used to say from marrying, and there were no survivors.

Gordo, Ala., *Progressive Age*
January 7, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver Passes

Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute died this week.

He was a scientist of some note, and was born in slavery.

He worked his way through school and negro though he was he rose to fame as an agricultural scientist having made some three hundred different products from the peanut, and more than one hundred from the sweet potato.

He was widely known and honored very highly for his great accomplishments.

He was said to have been a devout Christian.

Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald*

January 25, 1943

Dr. Carver

BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering into the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's

triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all created earthly gifts. He walked and talked with flowers. And they talked with him.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he accepted a cure and his price to that looked upon indifferently—giving all grower and all others was—the credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thousands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact and he was the living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—His wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers," by Glenn Clark. It is published by the Macalester Park Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough."

(Protected, 1943, George Matthew Adams Service, Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.)

January 21, 1943

Nation Mourns Death Of Dr. Geo. W. Carver Noted Negro Scientist

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday night of last week at his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Missouri, he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the

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Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that

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JAN 16 1943



KIDNAPPED AS A BABY BY NIGHT RAIDERS, HE WAS RANSOMED BY HIS OWNER, MOSES CARVER, FOR A RACE HORSE, VALUED AT \$300.

7-175
Carver

George Washington Carver
One of America's Great Scientists

JAN 16 1943

ME NOT ONLY TAUGHT SOUTHERN FARMERS SOIL CONSERVATION—HE GAVE THE SOUTH A NEW AND LUCRATIVE INDUSTRY—PEANUT PRODUCTS, YIELDING OVER \$60,000,000 ANNUALLY.

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer
January 7, 1943

FAMED NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES IN ALABAMA HOME

Death Ends Career Of Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1884. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Ark-

The boy was ransomed for a racehorse valued at \$30. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. college in 1894.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
January 9, 1943

Up From Slavery

Statesmen, educators and scientists have joined in tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver, born of slave parents, who won high place as economist and scientist and member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. Coming from the soil, he made his

DR. CARVER HAS CREATED SOME 200 PRODUCTS FROM THE LOWLY PEANUT AND OVER 100 FROM THE SWEET POTATO.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM:

MILK
BUTTER
CHEESE
COFFEE
PICKLES
FLOUR
SOAP
INK
COSMETICS
SHAVING LOTION
BREAKFAST FOOD
STARCH
VINEGAR
SHOE-BLACKING
LIBRARY PASTE
CANDY

MANY OF HIS PRODUCTS ARE NOW AIDING THE WAR EFFORT.

Who Knows??

HE MAY YET GIVE UNCLE SAM THE RUBBER HE SO URGENTLY NEEDS!!



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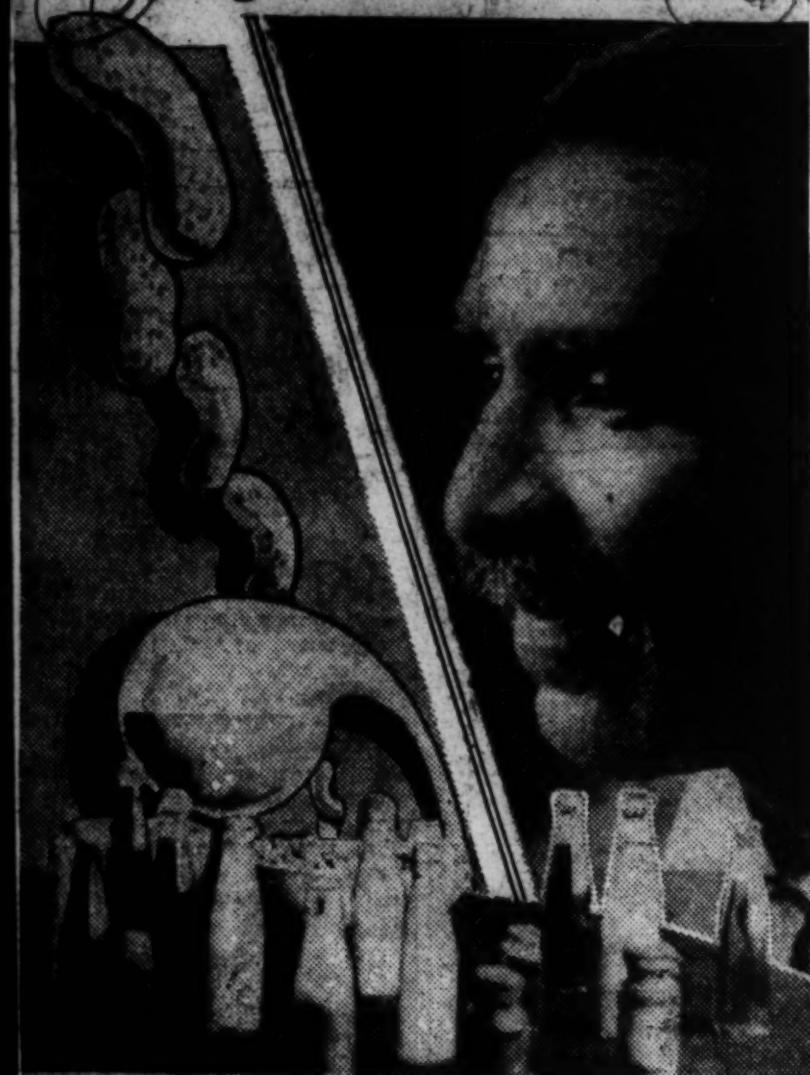
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43 Negro Scientist Dies



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER. Recognized as One of Outstanding Agricultural Scientists of the World

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home in Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he never was sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864".

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro Institute ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such

lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other ar-

his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted many difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consulting chemist and director of a United States agricultural experiment station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were poured on his frail shoulders. Only this year he was selected by The Progressive Farmer as "man of the year in service to Southern agriculture". Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. And during the intervening years, colleges, institutions and high figures in industry and science have paid him homage.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to confer with his friend Henry Ford.

In Washington, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said: "Dr. Carver's life and contribution to science forever destroyed the myth of race inferiority."

The occasion of the trip to Detroit which Dr. Carver undertook despite the wishes of his physician, was the dedication of an elaborate nutrition laboratory at Ford's model Greenfield Village.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Dr. Carver's health began to fail rapidly following his return from the two-week visit.

The aged scientist was highly disturbed by current world conditions and Dr. Patterson said his concern was believed to have hastened his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

In recent months, Dr. Carver for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a plan for use of native products on a worldwide

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 6, 1943

Dr. Carver,
Famous Negro

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Scientist, Dies

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He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

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Columbia, S. C., Jan. 6, 1943

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TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP)—

While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first messages to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the past.

HOBBS PAYS TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—U. S. Representative Sam Hobbs, Selma, paid tribute Wednesday on the floor of the House to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, Institute.

Hobbs described the famous Negro scientist as a "leader in science" and friend of mankind.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

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Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research.

Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

In Washington, Representative Short (R, Mo.) urged Congress to purchase for a memorial the birthplace of Dr. Carver at Diamond, Mo.

Short said he would introduce a bill to establish a national monument to Carver "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Short told the House Dr. Carver in his scientific researches had found new uses for various agricultural products and "was a great artist as well as renowned scientist."

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge.

Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

Long Career Closed

The frail, humble Negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some months.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 9, 1943
Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 9, 1943

Simple Rites At Tuskegee Pay Tribute To Carver's Career Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the South's greatest scientists, was buried here Friday with simple rites.

The distinguished Negro educator was laid to rest in Tuskegee Institute Cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, first president of the school.

Hundreds, both white and black, attended the ceremonies in the college chapel and followed as the body was carried to the cemetery adjoining. The body was in a casket covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford.

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind."

"Few men have had science and Christianity so well blended in their lives. Our late friend and teacher always looked to the Creator for inspiration," Patterson added.

Tuskegee Chaplain Harry V. Richardson declared that "God still gives His sons that the world might be saved, and His sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways."

He said the birth of Christianity lay not in imperial Rome, but in a stable and added that Dr. Carver's life made a shrine of the unpretentious cabin in which he was born.

"That the bosom of a bound black woman could give birth to one whose life blessed the whole world should teach us all that the humblest life may have within it the greatest possibilities," he said.

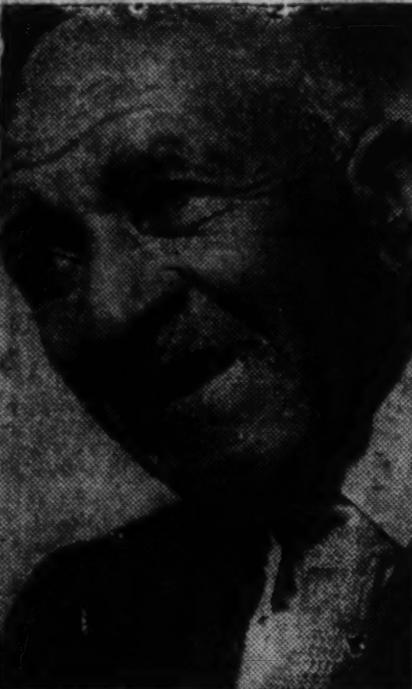
The chaplain pointed out that the humble Negro genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain.

The Tuskegee Choir sang Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spiritual, "There Is Balm in Gilead," and "The Old Rugged Cross." The Tuskegee Flying School chaplain gave the invocation.

Messages continued to come in from prominent persons over the nation expressing sympathy to the scientist's friends and associates here.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
January 7, 1943

Nation Joins in Tribute To



Dr. George Washington Carver

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, (above), a famous Negro scientist in the field of agricultural research, died Jan. 5, in his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He had been in failing health for months. Born in slavery, he was never certain of the date of his birth but once estimated it was "about 1864."

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7—(AP)—State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his

achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished 'abors.'

Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.).

The body of the scientist, who also won renown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute dining room at 10 A. M. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow in the chancel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

In ill health for some time, the brilliant, humble scientist died Tuesday night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home in Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

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Monroe, Ga., News
February 9, 1943

THAT NEGRO, CARVER

The press, the pulpit and radio, here of late, has been lavish in praise of that Tuskegee, Ala., negro, George Carver of the Tuskegee Institute for negroes. A wizard in his lines, agriculture and others incident thereto, Carver, gave a very definite and arresting service to peoples of all races. Many complex matters were entrusted into his hands and brain to work out and to the utmost satisfaction of all, he performed the assigned tasks. Well be it that, when anyone proves himself a benefactor that he receive the credit such benefactions demand.

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

Dr. Carver

JAN 9-1943

Ends Career

At Tuskegee

ONLY INTERESTED IN SERVICE

The late scientist received many fancy offers to "get rich quick" from his skill, but refused them all (including a tie-up with Henry Ford, the motorcar magnate). Two years ago he gave his life savings (\$33,000) to start a research center at Tuskegee. "A revelation from God," according to the Missouri-born scientist, "made me what I am." Hence, he refused to sell his formula or product. The world enjoys the fruit of his labor (more or less) without cost.

Dr. Carver became a member of the college faculty in 1894 during the days of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute, and remained there until death without cost.

He rose from the lowly position of a purchased slave to become "the greatest of modern day practical scientists" (to the professional world) and the "wizard of the peanut" (to the man in the street).

Dr. Carver's specialization was in the field of agricultural research (chemistry). He discovered scores of (heretofore unknown) uses for such "lowly" products as sweet po-

pears, peanuts and clay. From clay he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, etc. From the peanut, in addition to making it "a wholesome and desirable light meal," he developed over a hundred different products such as milk, ink, flour, wood stain, face cream and also a medicinal oil for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

He was married four times and outlived all but two of his children. —Alice Rhodes of Waynesboro and —Jack Johnson of Maupintown. Funeral services have not been arranged.

Uncle Jim continued active, chopping his own firewood, cooking his meals, and

He was reared in slavery, worked on the first Blue Ridge Mountain tunnel when it was constructed under the supervision of Col. Claudius Crozet; was sent to Richmond in 1861-64 to work on Confederate breastworks, and for nearly a half century had owned and operated his own farm.

Uncle Jim Williams, a former slave, who celebrated his 102d birthday last August 28, was found dead at his home near Crimora late yesterday. He had lived alone for 93 years old since the death of his wife in January.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Former Slave Dies

At 102 in Home

Feb. 22, 1943
Near Crimora, W. Va.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The Spirit of the Press

GENIUS KNOWS NO RACE
—From the Chicago Sun.

Dr. George Washington Carver, born to slave parents while the war that kept him from growing up a slave himself was still raging is dead. He leaves the nation a rich legacy of nearly 300 useful inventions and discoveries from farm and forest products of the South in which he worked for more than 45 years at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Dr. Carver's genius recognized no obstacles. Denied in Missouri the education to which his talents entitled him, he went to Iowa and toiled at anything he could get to do to put himself through Iowa State college.

He went to Tuskegee in the heart of the old South in 1897 because that was where he was needed. JAN 29 1943

How magnificently he served his neighbors, black and white alike, with his determination to make the best of what lay to his hand, is witnessed by the long list of products he made from peanuts, cotton, sweet potatoes and even from native Alabama clay.

The lesson of Dr. Carver's life to the white race and the black is that genius has no race; that the whole nation, white and Negro alike, suffers by whatever obstacles are placed in the way of using all the talent in the land whether clothed in a white or a black skin.

Dr. George Washington Carver
—From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, the entire world loses a man who had con-

tributed innumerable products to mankind from his scientific discoveries. He might easily have acquired millions had he wanted to amass material wealth by taking up patent on the products he

But Dr. Carver was not interested in that kind of thing. He wanted to help mankind, and especially members of his race. He was interested in the economic freedom of the sharecropper for himself for his discoveries. "What

veloping new products from natural resources of the South and early in life became a worker in that his name was known alchemurgy, the science that deals with over the world.

Despite his fame, he was a man intrinsically simple in his viewpoint on life and in his contact with the world. He knew only one ideal, the ideal of the way toward our modern use of plow and the eternal patricetics and other synthetics, breaking the rigid economy of the past that limited material wealth to coal and iron.

His name will stand beside that of Booker T. Washington as one of the geniuses of his race and as an inspiration for generations to come. He personified the finest type of Negro and his passing constitutes a loss to all, regardless of race.

Dr. GEORGE W. CARVER

—Excerpt from the Christian Science Monitor.

The world will long remember this man who was born a slave not only because he arose above his environment but because of his gifts to civilization. No man of the times, white or black ever did more for southern agriculture and few Negroes ever did more for their race though none of his efforts were actively in that direction.

—Except from the Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Few men in the history of the United States have come to the end of the days of the years they lived with so great a right to claim distinction in varied fields of useful service."

Christian Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CARVER, A GREAT AMERICAN

America lost one of her noblest and most sons in the death at Tuskegee, Alabama, a few days ago of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only

was he the outstanding member of his race but one of the greatest scientists of all races and of all ages. The benefits to mankind from his scientific discoveries are immeasurable. He might easily have acquired millions had he wanted to amass material wealth by taking up patent on the products he

But Dr. Carver was not interested in that kind of thing. He wanted to help mankind, and especially members of his race. He was interested in the economic freedom of the sharecropper for himself for his discoveries. "What

ever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South," he would say. "Whatever helps the South helps everybody." That seemed to be compensation enough for him.

JAN 29 1943

He also gained fame as an artist, the Luxembourg in Paris having sought one of his paintings, but he declined that honor, too.

How is a career like that to be explained? asks the Baltimore Sun and answers: "It is a question which the best of his fellow-scientists have not yet answered. They know with the Psalmist that such a man is fearfully and wonderfully made. It is about as far as they can go. It is as far as any one can go. But the scientists and the general public can join in a common thankfulness for a life so long and steadily fruitful in useful works." — Florida Times Union.

Jan 29 1943

People's Forum

Letters for publication in this column must bear the signature of the writer and permission to publish the writer's name is implied as they will not be published without the author's name. Letters must be limited to 400 words and must not deal with such controversial matters as religion or the nationality of an individual. The editor reserves the right to condense letters of more than 400 words.

His Career a Living Memory
Editor Morning News: The appalling news came to the nation of the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned educator and scientist in Missouri. "In infancy," he wrote, "I lost my father, and was stolen and carried into Arkansas with his mother, who was never heard of again." He was bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300.

Nevertheless, he worked his way through school and college, and was called to Tuskegee Institute more than 40 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, where he began the career that brought him the honor of being listed in the January issue of Asia and the Americas magazine with 15 Americans about whom the Asians should be

searches the history of the great man and finds how he came from the dark days of slavery with very little opportunities or none and has achieved the record of the world's greatest negro educator and scientist.

I had the privilege once to listen to a lecture given to a group of students, while attending college, Dr. Carver presented himself as being a humble servant of mankind and a great believer in nature. His answer to any questions that were asked by his audience concerning his discoveries and experiments was "I walk and talk with the Great Creator." This man has devoted more than half of his life to the study of science. He developed more than three hundred useful products from the peanut and more than one hundred from the sweet potato besides the discovery of new uses for other agri-

Dr. G. W. Carver

JAN 23 1943

Died A Bachelor

(KNS) Dr. George Washington Carver, who distinguished himself as a scientist par excellence never married although he loved dearly a charming lady. This lady told Dr. Carver when he proposed to her that they become man and wife, that while she cared for him a great deal she could not marry him because as she said, "I can now play second fiddle to a bunch of weeds."

There was no marriage and Dr. Carver remained a bachelor up until JAN 23 1943

Jan 23 1943

Robert A. Young,
Teacher Vocational Agriculture,
Haven Home School.

Guardian

Boston, Mass.

Henry Ford Did Not

Forget Dr. Carver

JAN 23 1943

(KNS) It was not clearly explained in the daily press what Henry Ford did for Dr. Carver after the great scientist's death. However, the fact was that Mr. Ford had shipped

by airplane to Tuskegee the finest casket he could find for Dr. Carver's body. Upon this casket was a banner of white roses sent by Mr. Ford and it was so encased that Dr. Carver was laid in his grave. It should be recalled that Mr. Ford and Dr. Carver were great friends as well as colleagues.

43-1943

Bantu World

Johannesburg,

South Africa

From Slavery To Fame

JAN 23 1943

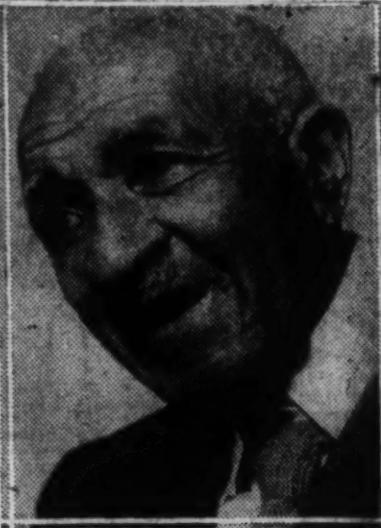
The death of Dr. George Washington Carver in New York has removed from the Negro World, or more precisely from the African World, an outstanding man of science, who was the pride of the African race. His great mind and his deep scientific knowledge have exploded the myth of European superiority and proved that the mind of the black man has the same qualities as the mind of the white man.

Dr. Carver's inventions and discoveries have given his name that by faith in one's ability and a unique place in the history of faith in God's purpose one can science. When it is remembered that he was born in slavery and the rocks and pitfalls of life suffered under that iniquitous system, and yet was able to piration to all peoples of the emerge from the crucible of African race. It fills all of us slavery strong in body, mind with new hope for the future. In and soul, then his greatness is his life work we have an ever-all the more amazing and lasting monument to which we bidding. Unlike his white fellow-scientists, he struggled against great odds to obtain education. Dr. Carver, notwithstanding He had no parents to urge, the great work he has done for assist and inspire him in his race in particular and quest for knowledge. He lived humanity in general, was under conditions which were not humble and unassuming per conducive to happiness and sonality, who gloried in serving therefore, not inspiring and others rather than enriching encouraging to one who was himself. He was indeed a true follower of Christ, who saw in fighting the battle of life alone. And yet this great African the genius of his mind the great emerged from this struggle withness and glory of God. His love a mind highly developed and for humanity was greater than ready to enable him to make a his love (if any) for the riches of distinctive contribution to the this world. welfare and happiness of pro- In the passing of this giant gressive mankind JAN 23 1943 who rose from slavery to world fame, the African world has sus-

The inventions and discoveries of Dr. Carver are too well known to be recounted here. Suffice we can find consolation in it to say that during the first fact that his inventions and discoveries constitute a monument which will inspire us and genera-

Alabama (Carver)

ant role in America's War efforts by assisting in the production of food-stuffs. His achievement in the field of science, while proving to the white world that the black man is capable of achieving great things, is at the same time proving to the African world that no slavery, no oppression and no exploitation can destroy the soul of a race that is determined to lift up the banner of progress and march forward to its destiny. The lesson which Dr. Carver's achievements teach us is that difficulties and obstacles are created to be overcome and surmounted, that the human mind cannot be suppressed.



TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6. — DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, noted scientist in agricultural research, who is dead. (AP Wirephoto.)

Noted Scientist Dies at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Doctor Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in Agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than three hundred useful products alone, in-

cluding paper, ink and even oil was confined to his bed for the past 10 days. Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

1-6-43

48 Years at Tuskegee

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of

uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

The 'Ebony Pasteur'

Some characterized him, "The Ebony Pasteur"; others, "The most outstanding Negro of his time"; and still more, "An outstanding World Character."

Many times whites joined members of his own race in tribute. On his 40th anniversary as a member of the Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) faculty in 1937, a bronze bust of him was unveiled on the campus, a tribute to "Forty Years of Creative Research."

Carver, who took the name of his parents owner, never knew his father. While a child he and his mother were stolen from the Diamond Grove, Mo., farm, where he was born, and taken to Arkansas.

Trade for Horse

He was ransomed from his captors with a horse valued at \$300. His mother was never heard of again.

A gangling boy, determined to better his lot, he worked his way through public schools and then through Iowa State College, winning a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's degree in 1896. From there he went to Tuskegee Institute.

His Discoveries

Before he turned in 1936 to experimenting with peanut oils as a massage for after-treatment of infantile paralysis, Carver had developed scores of every-day uses for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, clays, corn stalks, blossoms and even cow dung.

From the products of the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed milk, ink, plastics, cosmetics, paper, paint, and even imitation marble.

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called Dr. Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Memorial Museum to view the peanut oil massage display.

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubt in his mind. As this creed actually for himself, he never claimed anything for himself.

His Creed

It was believed by many of his grass of God's good earth, along Florida pecan trees in the 1920's. Carver was preaching a principle that Dr. Carver turned to Carver with

ple of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in Luxemburg Gallery. Landscapes were his choice, and his "Curtis Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the Magnolia blossom cone, the Osage Orange, banana skins and coffee grounds. 1-6-43

His development of a wood-like plastic from peanuts held the attention of many industrialists. He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paintings were of self-developed paints on self-developed "canvass," some of it from corn stalk fibers. 1-6-43

His Honors

Besides being chief of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver was a director of the Department of Agriculture research; collaborator in the division of plant industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London; holder of the 1923 Spingarn Medal; and winner in 1939 of the Roosevelt Medal for achievement in science.

While a student at Iowa State, Carver recalled in later years there was a professor's son of whom he was very fond, a chap he used to take on field trips with him. That boy later became Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

A bronze bust looks today from atop its shaft of pink Georgia marble across the Tuskegee campus—in the out-of-doors that the Negro scientist loved so well in his youth and later years as a stooped, old and humble man.

He never married.

lobe and Independent
ashville, Tenn.

GEORGE W. CARVER

AS I KNEW HIM

Aug. 29, 1943

By Harry O. Abbott

Traveling Companion and Intimate Associate of the Famed Scientist for 10 Years During the Time Mr. Abbot Taught at Tuskegee.

(For The Associated Negro Press)

No. 2: Boll Weevil Started Dr. Carver on Great Career.

Before George Washington Carver had gotten a foothold on Tuskegee soil, cotton's arch enemy, the boll weevil was on a rampage, destroying acres and acres of cotton fields and reducing still nearer to starvation millions of tenant and sharecrop-

per acre. The economic structure of the whole south, not then fully recovered from the Civil War, was again threatened to its very foundation. Something must be done and soon. Young Carver fresh from a great northern agriculture school, and widely heralded as an expert in the knowledge of botany and farm practice was challenged.

He saw abandoned fields, hungry toilers and discouraged planters. Though not unfamiliar to him, he had lived and studied in a section not nearly so favorable for growing sweet potatoes as was this new area into which he had gone to serve. He immediately advocated large planting of them. But ere long he was challenged by Mrs. Cora Varner, a neighbor to the institute, and a planter of some 4,000 acres, who simply asked him:

"Now, what are you going to do with all these potatoes you want produced?" "You can't sell them and they can't all be consumed. Naturally the price will drop and they won't be worth producing any more than will this cotton."

Prof. Carver reflected. Mrs. Varner had showed him that he was advocating a very faulty farm economy, for simple reasoning showed him that over production of sweet potatoes would mean loss to both planter and laborer. He reasoned that wider uses for the potato would result in greater absorption of the product, so he prepared a small exhibit of some 15 or 20 products, which he showed his new principal, Booker T. Washington, who encouraged him to go ahead.

Soon a criticism came from the agronomists who claimed that the potato depleted the soil too rapidly. And a little later the dietitians charged that the potato was deficient in essential food elements. In the peanut Dr. Carver found the answer to these complaints. For the peanut, being a legume, fed the soil with nitrogen and being rich in fats and oils and proteins, supplemented admirably the starch and sugar of the potato.

But here again was a relatively unknown and unusual farm product, so he turned to finding new uses for the peanut. How well he succeeded and how completely he silenced his critics is too well known to need repeating. And to that wizard of the soil, just recently removed from us, is due perhaps more than to any other man, living or dead, the economic improvement of the south, the reclaiming of much of its worn-out soil, and its partial emancipation from its one-crop system.

43-1943

'Ol' Man River' Dies; Bledsoe Won Wide Fame

*St. Louis
Chicago Ill.*
LOS ANGELES.—'Ol' Man River" is dead!

Jules Bledsoe, the man whose rich baritone voice rocked Broadway back in 1927 while featuring a song by that same in Ziegfeld's Showboat, died Wednesday just as he was preparing to take a train for Texas, his native state.

Bledsoe, 44, had just completed a tour of army camps entertaining soldiers. He had made no complaints of illness to his friends who were surprised to learn that he had suffered several attacks of cerebral hemorrhage, the ailment which caused his death. Death was sudden but so was Jules' rise to fame.

Back in 1924 Bledsoe, an unknown, made his debut at Aeolian hall and reviewers in every metropolitan paper were willing to compare him with the famous Roland Hayes. However, Bledsoe went back to study of music and not until two years later did he begin the road to the fame that was to make him the toast of several continents.

In 1926 Jules appeared again, this time as concert artist in Boston and Philadelphia. He was also given the role of Tizan in the opera "Deep River" at New York's Imperial theatre and his performance became the toast of Broadway.

Gets Ziegfeld Role

In 1927 the late Flo Ziegfeld produced "Showboat" with a mixed cast and Bledsoe was given the role of "Ol' Man River" which he handled superbly drawing top raves for this show which remained on Broadway for eighteen months. When "Showboat" invaded Europe, promoters of the show to "Ol' Man River" in respect to the popularity of Bledsoe and his role. When the show closed, Bledsoe was given the role of "Emperor" in "The Emperor Jones" which he played in this country and abroad.

With the close of the latter production Bledsoe invaded Hollywood where he was equally as brilliant a star.

Ever since he hurried out of Europe, when the first war clouds began to lower, the internationally famous concert artist has made his home here, leaving for occasional concert engagements in the east. Both at home and abroad he has over there but was among the first had a memorable career. Perhaps his best remembered role being in "Showboat" and his singing of "Ol' Man River."

California

Bishop College Graduate Began His Brilliant Career In Play 'Showboat'

PASADENA, Cal. (AP)—Jules Bledsoe, native Texan who catapulted himself as the baritone star in Flo Ziegfeld's "Showboat," when he sang "Ol' Man River," died here Thursday at the age of 45. His death was attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Bledsoe had just completed a tour of army camps, and he recently appeared in a radio program with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. On this program he dedicated a song to the President.

Mr. Bledsoe was born at Waco, Texas. He received his education at Central Texas college and at Bishop college, Marshall, Texas. Later he studied at Virginia Union and Columbia universities.

One of Mr. Bledsoe's notable successes was in the role of "Emperor

Jones" which he sang at the Hippodrome in New York City. But he is probably remembered best by his people for his performance in "Showboat."

He lived in New York City for a number of years. Then he purchased a farm in upper New York where he lived as a gentleman for several seasons.

He had spent some time in Pasadena studying and preparing for concert roles during the past two years. He was unmarried.

Jules Bledsoe Is Claimed By Death

HOLLYWOOD — (AP)—Shock to break the color lines in grand opera, he sang in "Aida" in Cleveland Wednesday that Jules Bledsoe, noted grand opera singer and movie celebrity, had passed away in his beautiful Hollywood hillside home. He had been confined to his room but two weeks and was thought on the road to recovery.

At the bedside of the 44-year-old singer was a sister, Mrs. Naomi Cobb, from the family home, Waco, Texas. He is said to be survived by other relatives in various parts of the country.

Paradoxically, Bledsoe was momentarily expecting heavy damages from both the Lumbermen's Mutual and the American Motorists Insurance companies for injuries that confined him to bed several months after an accident in December, 1941. While running in a scene in "Jungle Drums," at Universal Studio, he tripped over an obstruction and broke his leg. The two insurance companies, protectors of the studio employees, repeated their dilinquency in settling with colored victims of accidents so Bledsoe had to enter suit against them. It is believed that the amount will be paid his estate.

With the close of the latter production Bledsoe invaded Hollywood where he was equally as brilliant a star.

He attracted nation wide attention in 1937 during the ouster proceedings instituted against Mayor Frank Shaw. Lawson was said to be the person, who secured the first signature to the petition, which led to Shaw's doom. Following this, he took a prominent part in the "clean up" election of Mayor Fletcher Bowron. Shortly thereafter, he was indicted for asserted

Colorful Cases

Funeral Services Held For Baron Lawson

AUG 7 1943
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5—Final rites were held Friday at the Angelus Mortuary for Baron Otis James Lawson, colorful community political figure, better known as "The Baron" who passed away at the General hospital Wednesday. The deceased was a victim of heart trouble and had been ill for the past three weeks.

Lawson, who was born in Great Falls, Montana, shortly before the turn of the century, came to the Angel City from Seattle, Washington, a number of years ago. He immediately projected himself into community affairs and in more than one instance became a stormy petrel in city wide politics.

IN OUSTER PROCEEDINGS

He attracted nation wide attention in 1937 during the ouster proceedings instituted against Mayor Frank Shaw. Lawson was said to be the person, who secured the first signature to the petition, which led to Shaw's doom. Following this, he took a prominent part in the "clean up" election of Mayor Fletcher Bowron. Shortly thereafter, he was indicted for asserted

43-1943

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

REV. DR. WILLIAM C. JASON

DOVER, Del., July 9 (AP)—Rev. Dr. William C. Jason, retired Negro clergyman and educator, died yesterday in his home near the State College for Colored Students, which he served as president for twenty-eight years. His age was 84.

A native of ~~Pratt~~, Md., he held pastorates in Pennsylvania and New Jersey before being named president of the college in 1896. He retired as president in 1923 and subsequently served churches in Delaware and Maryland.

Delaware

43-1943
Amsterdam News
New-York, N. Y.

FLORIDA

**Famed Minister
Buried in Chi**

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Dr. John Elijah Ford, first Negro to graduate from the University of Chicago Theological Seminary, was buried here Thursday following funeral services in Jacksonville, Fla., where he had died at the age of 75.

A pastor of the Institutional Baptist Church in Jacksonville for 36 years, Dr. Ford was noted as a leader in the National Baptist Convention, unincorporated. He had once been sent to Rome, Italy, for Bible instruction.

Born in Owensboro, Ky., Dr. Ford attended Fisk University and Beloit College in addition to the University of Chicago. He was active until shortly before his death, the result of a stroke.

Surviving relatives include his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford; a sister, Mrs. Lola Ford Edwards of St. Paul, Minn.; two brothers, Virgil and Milton Ford of Chicago, as well as a number of nieces and nephews.

43-1943

Last Rites Held for Robert A. Pelham

Washington, D. C.

JUN 19 1943

Hundreds of Washingtonians made their way to the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church Tuesday to pay their last respects to Robert A. Pelham, a most distinguished citizen, inventor, and former editor-publisher of The Washington Tribune, who died suddenly at his home, 153 T Street, Northwest, Saturday.

Mr. Pelham was born January 4, 1861, in Petersburg, Va., to Robert and Frances Pelham. He came to Washington in 1900 and was employed in the Bureau of Census. He is best known for his work there as the inventor of a pasting machine, destined to facilitate the work of arranging statistics, which he later patented and gained a government contract.

JUN 19 1943

The most eventful work of his career to the public is, perhaps, that as a writer, editor and publisher, beginning with a position on the Daily Post back in 1871 at Detroit, Mich., and ending with The Washington Tribune which he published and edited from 1884 to 1941. Despite his full life Mr. Pelham found time to serve as executive secretary of the American Negro Academy, a position he held until his death.

Robert A. Pelham, D. C. Publisher Dies Suddenly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert A. Pelham, former publisher of the Washington Tribune newspaper and founder of the Detroit Plaindealer, died suddenly here last week.

Mr. Pelham received his education in the public schools of Detroit, where his parents carried him shortly after his birth. He was long active in politics. Prior to coming to Washington he had served as deputy oil inspector, Convention sergeant-at-arms for Michigan, special agent of the United States Land Office, and inspector for the Detroit Water Department.

As a politician he was well known as a staunch Republican having once served as Sergeant-at-Arms at the National Republican Convention which convened in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1896.

Mr. Pelham and Miss Gabrielle Lewis of Adrian, Mich., were married in 1893 to which union Sidat-Singh, 25, was buried with military honors in Arlington National

Des Moines, Iowa

BURY L. SIDAT-SINGH

Lewis of Adrian, Mich., were married in 1893 to which union Sidat-Singh, 25, was buried with military honors in Arlington National

Speaks, Robert B. Pelham, and the late Fred B. Pelham. Besides the widow, Mrs. Gabrielle L. Pelham, the deceased is survived by four grandsons, Edgar, John and Charles Beckley, and Douglas Speaks, Jr.

D. C.

Cemetery on Tuesday following a requiem high mass at Holy Redeemer Catholic church here.

The body of the taller and Syracuse university athlete had been brought here last week following its recovery in the previous Sunday in Lake Huron where his plane had fallen on May 9 while on a routine flight from Selfridge Field, Mich.

About 100 persons, in addition to the family gathered at the church for the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Robert J. O'Connell, S.S.J., celebrant and preacher. Fr. O'Connell was assisted by the Rev. John J. Conroy, S.S.J., professor of St. Joseph Seminary and church deacon, and Rev. Francis T. Carney, S.S.J., acting pastor of Holy Redeemer and sub-deacon.

Tolliver Dies Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia



Charles Tiffany Tolliver, a native of Roanoke, Va., and one time trustee of the I.B.P.O.E.W., died recently in Washington, D. C., where he had made his home since 1920. In the 1920-30 decade, Mr. Tolliver was an aggressive political and paternal figure in his home city. He died at the age of 61.

Tiffany Tolliver, Elk Leader, Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(AP)—Charles Tiffany Tolliver, one time grand trustee of the I. B. P. O. E. W., and until his death chairman of the transportation committee, died suddenly at his home here recently following an intermittent illness of several months.

Tolliver, who was 61 years of age, was born in Roanoke, Va., and he spent his early

years as a successful barber and real estate operator. He left Roanoke in 1930 coming to Washington where he had been commissioned to obtain a site for a new cemetery. Ever since that date he had been the manager of the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, and had given up his political career along with his career in fraternal organizations, although he maintained membership in them.

Only recently married, he was survived by his widow, Mrs. Robert Tolliver, no other relatives being known. Funeral services were held Saturday with proper Elk observances Thursday night. Interment was in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Robert A. Pelham Houston, Texas Ex- Pioneer Dies Suddenly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sudden death of Robert A. Pelham, at

his home, 153 T street, N.W., Saturday evening, June 12, brought to a recurrence of a heart ailment. It was expected that Bishop Jones, notable personality, born January 4, 1859, Mr. Pelham had passed away. His will be present at the funeral the eighteenth anniversary of his life. Leaving the place of his birth, Petersburg, Virginia, with his parents—Robert and Frances Pelham—the family took up residence in Detroit, Michigan. Young Pelham was educated in the public schools of that city. While yet a student, he evinced an eager inclination for work, entering the employ of the Daily Post in 1871, climbing rapidly up until 1891, in the meantime having completed the grades and high school course in nine years—three years ahead of schedule. His capacity for work grew, for from 1883 to 1891, he edited The Detroit Plaindealer, which held high rank among the weekly newspapers of its time, which were conducted in the interest of colored people. From 1887 to 1891, he also served as deputy oil inspector for the state of Michigan. In 1892, he was a special agent of the United States Land Office. From 1893 to 1898, he was an inspector for the Detroit Water department, and in 1899, he was again appointed a special agent in the U. S. Land office.

Surviving the eminent clergyman are the widow, Mrs. Eva Wilson Clair; three sons, the Rev. M. W. Clair Jr., pastor St. Marks church, Chicago; John Clair, Kansas City, Mo., and Grafton Clair. Bishop Clair was born in Union, W. Va., in 1865, and obtained his education at Morgan college, Bennett college and Howard university. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1889, and after founding Asbury church here, was its pastor from 1902-19.

He was elected to the Bishopric in 1920 and assigned to Monrovia, Liberia, and later was appointed to the board of education in Liberia by President C. D. B. King.

Bishop Clair was a member of the board of trustees of Morgan college and a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. Although his varied activities in the church called him far afield, he maintained the family residence in Covington, Ky.

Notwithstanding his multitudinous interests, he found time to engage in many public affairs. He served the American Negro Academy for many years as its executive secretary, up until his death. He also served as a member of the Spingarn Medal Commission for two years, 1940-1942.

In 1893, Mr. Pelham married Miss Gabrielle Lewis, a talented musician, of Adrian, Michigan. To them were born four children: Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley, Mrs. Sara P.

Speaks, Robert B. Pelham, and the late Fred B. Pelham. Besides the widow, Mrs. Gabrielle L. Pelham, the deceased is survived by four grandsons, Edgar, John and Charles Beckley, and Douglas Speaks, Jr.

Bishop Clair Succumbs in Capital City

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON.—Final rites for the Rt. Rev. Matthew Wesley Clair, M. E. church leader and authority on conditions in Liberia, will be held Friday, July 2, 1943, at Asbury M. E. church, here, the church founded by the Bishop and where he pastored

Went away suddenly
Age 50
New York, N. Y.

staff officer of the 369th Infantry, later becoming a 1st Lieutenant in the 369th Infantry.

Before beginning the practice of law, he served as an instructor at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and was also head of the English Department at South Carolina State College Orangeburg, S. C. Coming to New York, he engaged in the practice of law, being admitted to practice before the various courts in New York and the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

Ten years ago, he and Attorney Jane M. Bolin (now a Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations) were married and they have one son, York Mizelle, two years old. On October 1, 1937, he was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Post Office Department, in Washington, D. C., a position he held at the time of his death. He also was an instructor in the Robert Terrell Law School, Washington, D. C.

A 32nd degree Mason, Attorney Mizelle was also a member of the National Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. His New York home was at 555 Edgecombe avenue, where Judge Bolin and their son lived.

Besides his wife and son, other survivors are two sisters, Mesdames Miriam Bowman and Ada Bostick.

Dr. Curtis Buried

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

Late RALPH E. MIZELLE

**Att. Ralph Mizelle,
Husband of Judge
Jane Bolin, Dead**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following an illness of ten days, Attorney Ralph Eugene Mizelle, 49, husband of Judge Jane Bolin of the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City, and Assistant Solicitor in the Post Office Department, died here at 2:30 p.m. Thursday in Freedman's Hospital.

At his bedside when he died were his wife, Judge Bolin, and his personal physician and friend, Dr. John R. Randolph, New York City.

FUNERAL IN NEW YORK CITY

Funeral services were held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 141st street and Convent avenue, Saturday morning for Attorney Ralph E. Mizelle, who died in Washington, D. C., Thursday morning. The Rev. Collier Caution, rector, officiated. Interment followed in Ferncliff Cemetery, Hartsdale, N. Y., under direction of Samuel Deany mortician.

A native of Lake City, Fla., Mr. Mizelle was educated in the public schools of that state, at the Florida A. and M. College, the University of Illinois and the Fordham University Law School. During World War I, he attended the Officer's School at Fort Meade, Iowa, receiving a commission as 2nd Lieutenant. He served overseas as a

D. R. Curtis, rector of the church where she received service as sexton for more than 30 years, officiated.

Scores of florals bedecked the bier and hundreds of persons viewed the remains. Serving as pall-bearers were Frank Bowles, Dr. Francis Anthony, John T. Clark, Colbert Broadhead, Curtis Gordon and Dr. Harry S. Blackiston. Members of the Boule and Anniversary clubs and old friends served as honorary pall-bearers. Interment was in Washington Park Cemetery.

Led Busy Life

Dr. Curtis' life and career was like that of a successful builder whose abounding energy enabled him to serve his profession and his fellowmen to the utmost. Born in Marion, Ala., in 1882, he was educated at Alabama Normal and Meharry Medical College. In 1897 his pathway led to St. Louis from Montgomery, Ala., where he had served as the first Negro dentist in Alabama. Here he became the second of his race as a practicing dentist.

Branching out from his successful and large practice, he served on the board of the old Provident hospital and was one of the sponsors of the modern Peoples hospital. Feeling the needs of his people, he joined in the organization of the St. Louis Branch of the NAACP and served as its president for 20 years during which he led militant fights against segregation and discrimination. During the period of the construction of the Pine St. hospital building he was a member of the Board of Managers.

His interest in civic welfare found him allied with the group that founded the St. Louis Argus Publishing Company in 1912 as a medium for crusading for welfare of the Negro.

Retired In 1942

Dr. Curtis was active until a year ago when declining health resulted in his retirement. At the time of his death he was visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miriam Ryder, in Dayton, O. He resided at his home 4459 Enright and was a widower; his wife, Mrs. Lucy Simington Curtis, having died eight years ago.

Surviving are: one daughter, Mrs. Miriam Ryder, a son, Simington Curtis, instructor at Stowe College; a brother, Dr. W. P. Curtis; a sister, Mrs. James R. Porter of Atlanta; three nephews, Dr. Guy Curtis of South Bend, Ind.; William C. Curtis of Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. Mayor A. Harris of Toledo. Also three nieces; Consuelo of New York, Clara Howard and Mrs. Princes Miller of Hot Springs, Ark.; and other distant relatives.

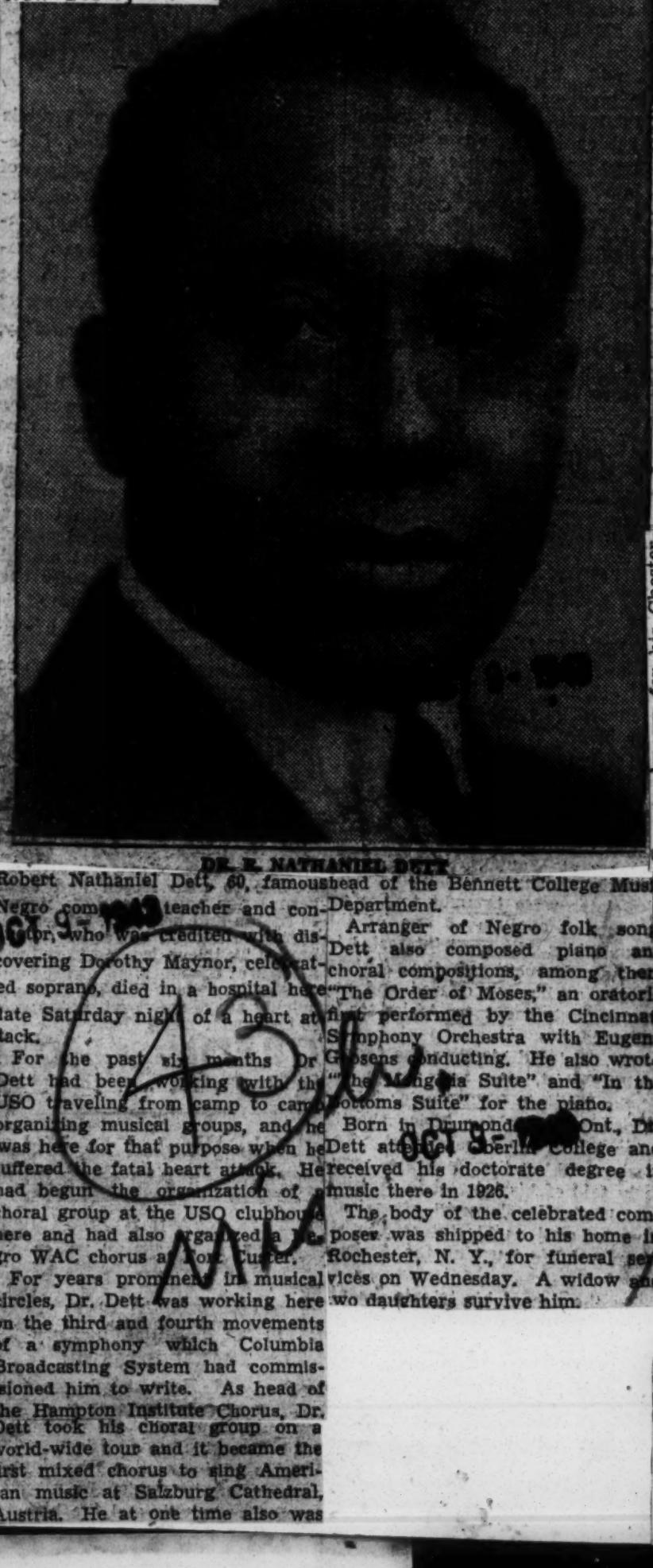
DR. A. CURTIS

Last rites were held Tuesday morning at All Saints' Episcopal church. Dr. Thomas Austin Curtis, a prominent man in civic, church and professional circles of St. Louis. Fr.

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, Famous Negro Composer

Dies Of Heart Attack In Battle Creek, Mich.

Age 60
New York, N. Y.



Mr. Savoy was called to the White House where President Roosevelt personally thanked him for his 64 years of faithful service. Surviving are two sons, Dr. John D. Savoy, his daughter, Mrs. Kiger, and Dr. Elizabeth Savoy, his two granddaughters, two of whom are officers in the Army; and one great grandchild.

He was born in Washington on May 2, 1855. Secretary Hull retired him on March 11, 1933, but the next day

nabe, the Spanish Ambassador, who left here when war was declared on Spain in 1898; to Sir Sackville West, the British Ambassador who displeased President Cleveland by mistreating domestic policy; and to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when the United States entered World War I.

It was Mr. Savoy who handed over his passport to Polo de Ber-

Department Secretaries Dies

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Services

Edith Savoy, a legendary

Master of tact and possessor of

remarkable memory. Mr. Savoy

was buried here a

Capital character.

Voice Of The People

Life of Dr. Carver

Worthy of Emulation

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Since it is customary for all Negroes to be pointed out as this or that Negro, I would like to see all articles concerning the late Dr. George Washington Carver characterize him as the great Negro scientist that he was.

For the sake of some who may not have had the privilege of learning of the achievements of Dr. Carver, I think it is imminent-
ly unfair not to make everyone understand that this great man was a Negro.

It is to be hoped that all mankind will learn about him, and that every Negro boy and girl will strive to emulate his useful life. May his tribe increase and his fame be forever held high in the minds and hearts of all Negro Americans.

—RUTH JACKSON
Pinehurst, N. C.

Civilized World Is
Loser In Carver Death

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Thank God for the late Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the world's greatest scientists, and the many wonderful contributions he made to the world. For three years my prayer has been that he would find favor in someone of his race and that he would intrust him with the knowledge of science with which God endowed him.

Dr. Carver, in a few years, carved his name in the hearts of mankind from humble cabins to the White House. I believe not only our race but the nation and the whole civilized world mourns

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The Late Dean Sage of Atlanta U. as Friend to Negro Education

ATLANTA. — The death of Dean Sage, chairman of the board of trustees of Atlanta University, while on a fishing trip in Canada early in July brought to an abrupt end the career of one who had over the years proved himself a real friend of the Negro people and of Negro education in particular.

In 1929, at the time of the affiliation of Atlanta University, an affiliation with the Atlanta Morehouse College and Spelman College to form the new Atlanta University System, Mr. Sage was chosen chairman of the enlarged Atlanta board. He was elected to membership on the Morehouse board also at this time. These places he held until his passing a few days ago. Many changes have been made at the University during his

During the last 14 years, Mr. Sage was very active in the life of the University. He interested other Yale men in the Atlanta during 1936-37, Miss Florence M. enterprise; included in the group were James Gamble Rogers, the noted architect who drew the plans for the new Atlanta University buildings; and Son Continues Work

While an undergraduate at Yale in the 1890's, young Sage met Edward Twichell Ware, son of the founder and first president of Atlanta University.

In this period the University's physical structure changed with the addition of a new administration building, new dormitories for graduate students, a library and light plant, and a centrally located library. Atlanta University, Dean Sage, and built to house the book collections of several of the Atlanta colleges for Negroes and actively interested in the education of a group barely thirty years removed from slavery. As the years passed and Mr. Sage settled down to a busy career as a successful New York lawyer, his interest in Atlanta increased. In 1911, he accepted Streeter Wright, wife of the pastor of First Congregational Church, who passed at the church on Monday, July 27, 1943.

When Mr. Sage accepted the chairmanship of the Atlanta University board, the University endowment was less than one-million dollars; at the time of his death, this fund had been increased to nearly four million.

Graduate Work Emphasized The largest gift in the history of Atlanta University from an individual, came from an anonymous donor through Mr. Sage's document portfolio of the Uni-

cation Board's gifts to the plant fund and a matching offer for and in Negro education bids

the University during Mr. Sage's in 1937 and who also serves as chairman of the board saw a member of the finance committee of one who had over the graduate college of arts and sciences.

The educational program of the Atlanta board has changed from an under- mittee of the board.

Funeral Today



Doctor Nathan's Passing
Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

The sudden and untimely death of Dr. Winfred B. Nathan in Atlanta last Thursday evening, came as a distinct shock to the citizens of this community.

A scholar and world traveler, Dr. Nathan earned the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at New York University and did special study at Cambridge and Moscow Universities.

Coming to Atlanta only 12 years ago, he made a brief but brilliant record. One of the first teachers in the graduate School of Atlanta University, Dr. Nathan established himself as a Man of Letters and won the admiration of the students and teachers with whom it was his privilege to work. Leaving his chair at the University as Chairman of the Division of Education in 1937 to organize and operate a dairy, Dr. Nathan attracted nation-wide attention in a field into which few Negroes have dared to venture.

In his passing, the community lost a scholar and a successful business leader.

teacher, community and church worker passed following an ill-cational and religious realms for ness of about two years. Her death shocked a wide circle of friends and admirers throughout the na-

Mr. Everett was en route to his summer home at Saint Simons, riding with his son, Colonel Willis M. Everett, Jr., when their car was overturned from the highway last Tuesday afternoon.

The deceased was born November 18, 1888, at Randolph, N. Y. He for many years. She was active in club affairs of Brooklyn, N. Y. Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Florida. She made friends with all types of people wherever she served. In Atlanta she was active in community and church affairs.

Mr. Everett was a true and trusted friend to Negroes and to Negro education. For 50 years, he was legal advisor for Clark College and Frank Wood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Herbert Hornell Wright, all legal matters, all real estate, assistance to the civilian personnel in negotiations and sales of property and other matters. On director of Tuskegee Air Base, and the matter of his racial attitude, Mrs. George Knox, wife of Lt. George Levi Knox, of the 332nd Fighter Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mich.; three grandchildren, the prejudices which so often express themselves. He was pointed and reserved in his decisions and judgments, and was opened to evidence and information from all sources. And in all matters, Mr. Everett manifested a spirit of fairness and brotherhood.

Bishop King stated that Mr. Everett was a Christian man, "minus of brother and a number of nieces and nephews.

Interment will be in Southview cemetery.

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Death Of Friend

To Race Education
Deplored By King

Deploring the tragic death of Willie M. Everett, Sr., noted Atlanta lawyer and churchman, who was killed in an automobile accident Tuesday afternoon near Jesup, Ga., Bishop L. H. King, at his office Thursday, recalled the altruism which pervaded his life and

PROMINENT ATLANTAN SUCCUMBS
Tribune Savannah, Ga.

Atlanta, July 29—Mrs. Eddie Streeter Wright, wife of the

survived by her husband, Rev. J. C. Wright, Jr., Kessler Field

native H. H. Wright, a social worker.

Following H. H. Wright, a

native

personnel

of

Truskegee

Cartersville, Tenn. Journal
December 7, 1943

the faculty and staff with whom
he had been associated for a period
of years. **SEP 28 1943**

Negro Educator Dies;

is Born A Slave

CUTHBERT, Ga., Dec. 6 (AP)—
Fletcher Hamilton Henderson,
founder of the Randolph Training
School here and its principal for
61 years, died Friday.

Born a slave in South Carolina,
Henderson attended the University
for two years, but after passage
of a law prohibiting Negroes
and whites from attending the
same schools, he went to Atlanta
and graduated from Atlanta Uni-
versity.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Fletcher Henderson, Sr.,

Negro Educator, Dies

CUTHBERT, Ga.—(AP)—Fletcher
Hamilton Henderson, son of Band
Master Fletcher Henderson, Jr., and
founder and principal for 61 years
of the Randolph Training School
here, died Friday.

Born in slavery in South Caro-
lina, Henderson attended the Uni-
versity of South Carolina for two
years until passage of a law pro-
hibiting Negroes and whites from
attending the same school. He went
to Atlanta and graduated from At-
lanta University.

Henderson established the Ran-
dolph Training School in 1880 and
remained its principal until 1941
when he was made honorary prin-
cipal. He was presented the sec-
ond annual merit award for edu-
cating Negro youth at the Fort
Valley State College in 1941.

Beside his son, Fletcher, Jr., sur-
vivors include another son, Horace
Henderson, and a daughter, Irma
Henderson.

Frederick Gassett To

Be Funeralized

Today, 2 P. M.

Daily World

Rites at Morehouse

Where He Served

Nearly 20 Years Atlanta, Georgia

Final ~~note~~ **SEP 28 1943** aid today
to the life and work of Frederick
Arrington Gassett, who died Sat-
urday evening at his home on Simp-
son Street. Funeral services will
be held at 2:00 p. m. in Sale Hall
Chapel on the campus of More-
house College. Mr. Gassett had been
on the staff of Morehouse since
1924 and at the time of his decease
was the assistant treasurer and
bursar of this institution. His death
was mourned widely by students and
alumni of Morehouse, as well as by

A native of Cartersville, Georgia
and a veteran of World War I, the
deceased attended the Morehouse
Academy, the Poughkeepsie School
of Accounting, and Woodbury Col-
lege. Before joining the staff of
Morehouse, he was employed in a
wholesale grocery concern in Pough-
keepsie. **SEP 28 1943**

Prominent in the civic life of
Atlanta, Mr. Gassett had been a
member of the board of directors
of the Atlanta Mutual Building
and Loan Association, president of
the Fulton County Republican
Club and financial secretary of the
27 Club. He was delegate to the
1940 Republican National Convention
from Georgia. A member of the
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and
the Elks Lodge, he also had served
as treasurer of the Morehouse
Alumni Association and as a mem-
ber of its executive committee. On
various occasions, he took an ac-
tive part in the financial campaigns
of the Community Chest and the
Y. M. C. A. **SEP 28 1943**

Surviving the deceased are his
widow, Mrs. Theodosia Gassett; his
mother, Mrs. Alice Gassett of New
York; six sisters, Misses Lucille,
Florence and Estelle Gassett of New
York, Mrs. Madeline Rooks of New
York, Mrs. Mable Patterson of
Battle Creek, Michigan; and Mrs.
Ex. Arnold of Washington, D. C.
and two brothers, N. R. Gassett of
New York and Ralph Gassett, of
Atlanta.

The body will lie in state from
11:30 to 1:30 p. m. Sale Hall Chapel
on the campus. Funeral will
take place at 2 o'clock in the same
building.

Frederick Gassett To

Be Funeralized

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alumni of Morehouse, as well as by

43-1943

Ed Morris' Death Ends 64 Years Of Practice

MAR 13 1943

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—For 64 years an active lawyer, educator, statesman and civic leader, Attorney Edward H. Morris, who died last week in Washington, D. C., after a lingering illness was laid to rest here Tuesday after touching funeral ceremonies directed by the Edward H. Funeral Home.

The outstanding barrister, one of the wealthiest and most colorful of all Chicagoans, retired from legal practice several years ago to live in his palatial country estate in South Bend, Ind., but he remained a senior member of the law firm of Morris & Cassin here.

BEGAN LEGAL PRACTICE IN 1879

Attorney Morris was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1879, serving two terms in the Illinois General Assembly beginning with the year the country, is dead, according to a 1891 and later serving as tax attorney for Cook county and as consulting attorney for one of the Midwest's largest railroads. He authored the School Teachers Pension Bill and aided in drafting the first Australian election law and several revenue bills for the State during his legislative career.

GREAT FRATERNAL LEADER

Attorney Morris was also a pioneer fraternal leader, assuming control of the old Odd Fellows lodge in 1915. As its grandmaster he moulded it into one of the strongest fraternal orders in the country. He was educated at St. Anne and St. Patrick's colleges, being graduated from the latter in 1876. He married the former Jessie D. Montgomery in 1896.

His last and most prominent business connection was with the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, of Chicago. He maintained other business connections as well.

"SMITTY'S"
Sports Spurts

By WENDELL SMITH

Albion, Pa. Courier
Roy Sparrow Passes . . . and Baseball Loses One of Its Greatest Promoters

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Drape the flag of baseball at half-mast . . . another of the game's illustrious pioneers has been called out by the Great Umpire.

Roy Sparrow, friend of a million or more and promoter extraordinary, is dead!

Roy died as he lived, playing the game to the end . . . never giving up until the battle was over. Associated in some way with sports promoters for more than 20

ROY W. SPARROW

And as we stood there in mute silence; under a beautiful summer sky . . . I visualized how happy and proud Roy would have been had he known about this. It was a soul-stirring picture, believe me, as all those humans stood there and said "goodbye" to him. It was something big and true and good.

And the fact that it was such a fascinating, unprecedented portrait of human sincerity, it made me feel his passing more than anything else.

* * *

East-West Classic Is One Of Roy's Kind of Promotions

This was a big show here today . . . one of the biggest promotions sponsored in this country. Here was color and glamour, thrills and drama. A 1943 capacity crowd was here to see a ball game between two great teams . . . and it was a great ball game.

This was the ideal promotion . . . the kind of promotion Roy Sparrow would have put on. He never did anything in a small way. His promotions were always big and glamorous and sensational. Roy was always doing something to "pull 'em in."

"It has to be big," Roy would always say when discussing a promotion. "If it isn't big it isn't a success, I don't care how many people attend."

When he was promoting the Washington Black Senators about five years ago, Roy "sold" a second-rate ball club to the fans by stirring their imaginations. He not only advertised the games . . . he blew them up. One of his methods, for instance, was to parade elephants through the streets with signs pinned on their sides.

"That's the biggest animal I could get," he told me "and I figured they'd certainly attract attention. If I could have found any bigger animals I would have used them."

One of the First to Give Customers Something Different at Ball Games

The ball club Roy was "selling" wasn't good enough to beat a rug. It didn't win a league game all year. But the fans turned out because Roy always had something for them to see.

Illinois

years, a man with an imagination second to none, and a true friend to a friend, baseball in particular and sports in general has lost a man who can never be replaced.

Here today at the spectacular East-West classic, 51,723 people stood and paid a silent tribute to Roy Sparrow in the sixth inning. He was one of the originators of this great spectacle, and his passing was as significant as the game itself. We all stood up . . . 51,723 of us . . . and bowed our heads as a final farewell to a great guy, who had a heart as big as the ball park in which "his" game was being played.

It would have been nice if Roy could have been here for this record-breaking promotion today. If he could have been long enough to have seen this tremendous crowd . . . I know he would have been thrilled beyond all expression. He would have been the happiest man in this ball park.

But then again, when you think about Roy and the way he did things . . . I guess he was supposed to go that way. Maybe he preferred it that way. He always did things up "big," you know.

"Always make it big," he said. At what more suitable time could he have died than on the eve of the biggest promotion of them all . . . his biggest promotion?

Hold Rites For Mrs. Cayton, Daughter Of First Senator

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois, daughter of the first Negro U. S. senator in American history, were held here this week.

Too Bad We Waited So Long to Give Roy Credit for His Ability

That's why I wish he could have seen this spectacle here today. It was the biggest promotion in Negro sports history . . . it was, as he would have said . . . terrific. It's too bad we had to wait so long to give Roy the credit due him a long time ago. But that's life. We usually wait until it's all over before we realize our error. Look how we treated Abe Lincoln and some of

Mrs. Cayton died Wednesday, appointed Secretary of State ad interim in 1873; elected president of Alcorn Agricultural college, Rodney, Miss., serving from 1876 until 1882; appointed district superintendent of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss., 1873. He died in Aberdeen, Miss., January 18, 1901, while attending a church conference. He is buried in Crest cemetery, Holly Springs, Miss.

She was the daughter of U. S. Senator Hyram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi. Surviving her are two sons prominent in civic life, Horace R. Cayton, director of the Parkway Community House, and Revels Cayton, vice president of the California State CIO Council who came to Chicago for the funeral. She had four daughters.

Born in Natchez, Miss., in 1870, Mrs. Cayton studied at Alcorn and Rust colleges. She began teaching at Rust college at the age of 16 and taught there until 1896 when she married Horace Roscoe Cayton, newspaper publisher of Seattle, Wash., a former pupil of her father. Moving to Seattle with her husband, she immediately plunged into the active life of pioneer days.

One of six daughters, the immediate background of Mrs. Cayton was her illustrious father, Hon. Hyram Rhodes Revels, who was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., in 1827.

Blocked by laws which curbed the education of Negroes in his native state, he traveled to Indiana to attend the Quaker Seminary in Union County; matriculated to Drake County Seminary, Ohio, and graduated from Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. He had begun his career in the ministry before he was 21, being ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church at Baltimore in 1845.

After spending the next period of his life preaching and lecturing to members of his race in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, he accepted a pastorate in Baltimore in 1860.

The Civil War gave him a chance to fight for the cause of freedom which he accepted gladly. He assisted in organizing two regiments of colored Union troops in Maryland, then served in Vicksburg, Miss., as regimental chaplain. He remained in Mississippi after the war, settling in Natchez, the city where he began his famous political career.

In 1868, he was elected alderman; in 1870, he was elected a member of the State Senate; and upon the readmission of Mississippi to the Union, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the United States

Senate, taking the seat vacated by Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. He served from February 23, 1870, until March 3, 1871.

He retired to his state at the end of his term in the Senate and was pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal church.

The Northwest Enterprise:

Seattle, Washington

MRS. SUSAN S. CAYTON, NOTED NEGRO AUTHOR DIES IN CHICAGO

NEW WORLD

Word of the death in Chicago of Mrs. Susan Summer Cayton, 72, noted author and educator

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Page, Insurance Head Dies; Funeral Rites In New York

FLUSHING, N. Y.—(Special)—The body of Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, Chicago, was brought here Wednesday for final rites. He died Monday at his River Forest home on Chicago's North Shore after an illness of seven months.

The services will be held late this week with only members of the family and a few close friends in attendance. Accompanying the body were his widow, Mrs. M. E. Ethlynne Bibb Pace, and his two children.

Although he had been in ill health, Mr. Pace's death came as a complete shock to members of his family as well as his numerous friends throughout the country. Chief among the mourners is W. C. Handy, father of the "St. Louis Blues," who was associated with Mr. Pace in the Pace and Handy Music company and the Black Swan Phonograph company.

Mr. Pace's death came just as the National Negro Insurance Association was about to open the 23rd annual session in Chicago. Mr. Pace was a former president. In tribute to his memory, a special service was held at the Thursday afternoon meeting at the convention headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Pace's successor as president of the Supreme Liberty Life has not yet been named.

Mr. Pace was born in 1884, in Covington, Ky., and received his A.M. at Atlanta university in 1903 and taught Latin and Greek at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., from 1906 to 1908. He later went to Memphis, Tenn., where he became a cashier at the Solvent Savings Bank and Trust company. He was secretary-treasurer of the Standard Life Insurance company, Atlanta, Ga., from 1913 to 1920, and he served as president of Pace and Handy Music company and the Black Swan Phonograph company, New York City.

Mr. Pace was founder and president of Northeastern Life Insurance company, Newark, N. J., 1925-29, until the company was merged into Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, of which company he served as president until his death. He was president of the National Negro Insurance Associa-

tion, 1928-29; Grand Sire Archon of Sigma Pi Phi, 1919-21; Grand Treasurer, Sigma Pi Phi, 1921-23; Grand Secretary, Elks, 1908-11; Grand Exalted Ruler, 1911-12; District Grand Treasurer Odd Fellows, Georgia, 1917-25; secretary, Georgia State Republican Committee, 1918-24.

As an author 1943 stories and special articles appeared in Crisis, the New York Sun, the Billboard, the Independent, Forbes Magazine, Southern Workman, and the New York Savings Bank Journal.

He was a former assistant general counsel Illinois Commerce Commission, author, "Beginning Again," 1914; and "Memphis Blues."

Mr. Pace has probably discovered and given an opportunity to more able men and women than most people know. Among those who received their first employment at his hands are: Walter White, Daniel L. Haynes, Fletcher Henderson, Isabelle Washington and Freddie Washington. He first discovered and brought to the fore: Ethel Waters, Trixie Smith and Kevella Hughes. He first attracted nationwide attention to the work of W. C. Handy and is responsible for Mr. Handy's coming to New York to establish business there.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
WAS LEADER IN ARTS, CITY'S CULTURAL LIFE

By THEODORE C. STONE.

Death claimed one of Chicago's most beloved citizens early Wednesday morning, and lover of music and the arts, lost an outstanding patron in the person of Mrs. Maudie Robert George, whose name for many years has been a symbol

CRITIC PAYS TRIBUTE TO MRS. GEORGE

"If ever there was a single individual among us who

ILLINOIS

loved music and wanted to see it gain its rightful place as a cultural influence, it was Maud Roberts George. Her entire career was devoted more or less to music, not so much as a performer herself, but as a leader, promoter and advisor of musicians.

"Truly the profession has sustained a great loss in the passing of this devoted friend, inspiring personality, brilliant understanding mind and doer of cultural good."—
THEODORE CHARLES STONE, BEE music critic.

of cultural, educational and civic achievements in the city.

Mrs. George, widow of Chicago's first Negro municipal court judge, the late Albert B. George, died at 9:45 Wednesday morning at Provident hospital, without regaining consciousness. She suffered a cerebral hemorrhage at her home, 1100 North Avenue Sunday night.

The shock of the death of the nationally known musician, and social and civic leader was accentuated by the fact that Mrs. George had only recently appeared to have recovered from a serious illness occasioned a few years ago an accidental shooting.

Funeral at Grace Saturday.

Funeral services will be held Saturday, December 4 at the Grace Presbyterian church at 11 a.m. The Rev. Augustus E. Bennett, pastor, will conduct the obsequies. The body will lay in state at the Charles Jackson Funeral Home from Thursday until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment will be in Lincoln cemetery.

Mrs. George was one of the leaders in religious activities at Grace, where she had been a member for more than a quarter of a century. Chicagoans will remember her as the founder of Grace's Lyceum, which was one of the most outstanding contributions to the cultural life of the community.

Survivors are her son, Albert B. George, Jr., and an aunt, Mrs. Nannie Cooper of Como, N. C. The son, well known in young social circles here, is a metallurgist in the University of Chicago Metallurgical laboratory. The late Judge George died on Feb. 26, 1940.

He served as municipal court judge here from 1924 through 1930. Elected on the Republican ticket he was the first of his race to be elected.

Mrs. George, whose musical ac-

1943

Iowa

HARRY E. WILSON, STATE HOUSE EMPLOYEE, DIES

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Des Moines, will miss Harry for his work has left its influence and it will be long remembered.

SEP 16 1943



13
Bystander

Mr. Wilson was a veteran of World War No. 1, commissioned a first lieutenant in the county treasurer's office for the city of California and received his tenure at Fort Des Moines in 1918. He served two years and it's purchasing agent degree, and cited for service in France. He served six years.

He was retired as a captain in the reserve corps in 1924. A past exalted ruler of the Hawk-eye Elks lodge, he was active in the East Side Postmen's club and

survives at the home address. Other survivors are: a daughter, Beatrice, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; two sons of his precinct, No. 52 for four brothers, Simon Wilson of Des Moines, and Elder E. D. Wilson of Patriotic Jubilee committee.

He was a member of the 11th Street Baptist church which he joined under the pastorate of the late Rev. S. Bates. Anna Tate of Oakland, Calif.

The Estes Funeral directors had Mr. Wilson served as a trustee until his death. Persons of all walks of life paldequally true within a race; within a

charge of the arrangements. Burial was in Glendale cemetery. Persons of all walks of life paldequally true within a race; within a

On Tuesday morning attending their last respects to Harry E. Wilson, civic, political, church and community figure of high rank who died last week, was one of those who did many things well in his community and stood out as one of our very good citizens.

On Tuesday morning attending their last respects to Harry E. Wilson, civic, political, church and community figure of high rank who died last week, was one of those who did many things well in his community and stood out as one of our very good citizens.

Mr. Wilson died at his home at 1029 Fifteenth street, Friday morning, chief supply sergeant in the State Highway Patrol department. Prior to that he had served as post-five months

Born in San Diego, Calif., Feb. 19, 1884, he was graduated from the Cal-

Des Moines, Iowa
HARRY E. WILSON

As America gets bigger, less people stand far out in front, because our standards are so high that we have thousands who reach the top. This is

Harry, as we all well know, was a good worker, a hard fighter, a soldier, vitally interested in his state, his race, his community. He was one of those who stood out even among a large group of citizens.

13-1943

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

Former Economics
Instructor Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Carrie J. Gleed, a former teacher of home economics at Tuskegee Institute, and later acting director of the school of home economics, died recently at the Norton Hospital in Lawrence, Kansas, after a long illness.

Following many messages of condolence were sent to the bereaved family when news of Mrs. Gleed's death reached the Institute. Survivors are her husband, Herbert J. Gleed; and two sons, Herbert J. Gleed Jr., a merchant seaman, and Lieut. Edward Creston Gleed, U. S. Army Corps, Tuskegee, Ala. 3-27-43

**Mrs. Carrie Gleed
Of Lawrence Dies**

FEB 19 1943

~~She Had Taught
Home Economics~~

At Tuskegee, Ala.

FEB 19 1943

LAWRENCE, Kas. — Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, for Mrs. Carrie J. Gleed, 54 years old, who died on Sunday in the Norton hospital after a lengthy illness. Mrs. Gleed had been a teacher in the home economics department of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Rev. Dr. Kinn officiated at the funeral service. Burial was in the Oak Hill cemetery. The Bowser-Gleed-McLaurin had charge of arrangements.

The deceased was the wife of Herbert J. Gleed, an associate member of the Bowser-Gleed firm in Lawrence.

Survivors also are two sons, Herbert J. Gleed Jr., a merchant seaman, and Lieut. Edward Creston Gleed, U. S. Army Air Corps; three sisters, Mrs. Eleanor M. Johnson of Los Angeles, Mrs. Odile A. Sprague of Denver and Mrs. Mollie Joseph Smith of Minneapolis; a brother, S. G. Joseph of Detroit; two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Amelia Hunnicut of Topeka, and Mrs. Mabel Pitts of Lawrence; five nieces and two nephews.

Fred Gleed, brother of Herbert Gleed, and T. B. Watkins came from Kansas City to attend the funeral. Lieut. Gleed came from the Tuskegee Army Flying school. Both sons had visited their mother during her illness.

Kansas

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
**Fats Waller, 39,
Musician, Dies**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—(P)—
Fats Waller, jovial composer and band leader who began playing the organ before he was 10 years old, died today, ending a 25-year professional career.

The Negro musician who was 39 died in his berth aboard a train in Union Station. Deputy Coroner Edward Robinson said preliminary examination indicated death resulted from a heart attack.

Among Waller's hits are "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "Fats' Too Big." He composed the music for "Early to Bed," a current Broadway success.

Known privately as Thomas Wright Waller, the 178-pound musician enjoyed playing the piano or organ whether professionally or in the privacy of his home in St. Albans, Long Island.

Talents Cultivated Early.

Waller's talents were cultivated and developed early. His mother was a singer and pianist. His grandfather was well known as a violinist in the south. His father was pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church in New York, and Fats, at 10, started playing the organ in church.

During his youth he studied under Carl Bohm and Leopold Godowski.

His professional career began at 14 when he played in a Harlem theater.

Waller preferred to play with a five-piece combination even though he was paid \$4,000 a week for appearing with a 13-piece band. He paid taxes on a reputed income of \$72,000 in 1941.

Gained Fame on WLW.

About 1932 Waller first gained national fame while playing over WLW in Cincinnati. He later became a sustaining artist for the CBS.

During 1938 and 1939 he toured Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Waller had just completed a two weeks' engagement in Los Angeles and was returning east. He was ill with influenza while in California, but his manager, Ed Kirkeby, said he had recovered before starting the train trip.

The body will be taken to New York. Funeral services, not yet arranged, will be held there.

43-1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass

Death Takes William L. Reed

Noted Bostonian Was One Of Several Colored Men Elected To The Mass. Legislature, Although Not The First.

William L. Reed, Executive Secretary to the Governor's Council, died Friday, Feb. 19, 1943, at his home, 19 Wigglesworth Street, Boston. He was 76 years old. Mr. Reed suffered a heart attack and the illness kept him confined to his home up to the time of his death.

Funeral services were held in former Governor's Council Chamber, State House, Boston, on Feb. 21, 1943. The service was conducted by Rev. T. Cahill, Secretary of State, and the U. S. Attorney General William H. Lewis. School Committee

teeman Clement A. Norton, race rights agitator of the late former Governor's Council Daniel Coakley, Governor's secretary of the Equal Rights League and Attorney Joseph Cotton, Governor's loyal and generous supporter Councillors Brooks and Sawtelle, of THE GUARDIAN and its Attorneys John W. Schenck, principles. **Feb 13 1943**

Matthew W. Bullock, Julian D. Rainey, Irwin T. Dorch, Joseph S. Mitchell, James G. Wolf, Dr. C. W. Harrison, John B. Hall, Silas F. Taylor, Revs. D. L. Ferrell, together with other relatives

Interment was in Forest Hills Cemetery, and many friends in various walks of life.

Feb 13 1943 Mr. Reed was born in Danville, Va., in 1866. Left an orphan at the age of three, he was brought to Boston and raised by an aunt in Stoneham.

The death of the latter threw him upon his own resources when he was 14 and thereafter he worked at odd jobs, supporting himself and completing two years in High School. He sup-

plemented his High School term with a course at a Business School and later studied law.

Feb 13 1943 Being admitted to the Bar in 1911. In his young manhood he operated a periodical store on Cambridge St., Boston. Politics

began to interest him at this point and in 1896 he was elected to the Mass. House of Representatives from the then ward 9 of

the West End, serving also a second term when redistricting

largely were rendered by William Whipple, a baritone of Somerville, accompanied by Miss Alice Cunningham, chapel organist.

Rev. Brownsville spoke in fitting memory of the deceased, closing

services by reciting Paul

Massachusetts

changed the ward to 11. **Feb 13 1943**

In 1897 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and subsequently deputy tax collector of Boston. In

1902 he became executive messenger and clerk at the State

House, and later, during Gov. Cox's administration, was made

executive secretary to the Governor's Council which position

he held at the time of his death, having been voted place for

life when he reached the retirement age of 70. His dignified

and gracious presence was noted by all who approached the

governor's office at the State

House.

Mr. Reed was an associate in

former Governor's Council Dan- Editor W. M. Trotter, a member

iel Coakley, Governor's secre- of the Equal Rights League and

tary, Joseph Cotton, Governor's loyal and generous supporter

Councillors Brooks and Sawtelle, of THE GUARDIAN and its

Attorneys John W. Schenck, principles. **Feb 13 1943**

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services by reciting Paul

BOSTON, June 24—(ANP)—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of Harvard University, internationally known as a historian, died at his home, 131 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass., aged 89. For many years he served as a trustee of Howard University, Washington. Dr. Hart, a soldier during his 20 years of teaching service, had taught several generations of Harvard students, was the author of around 256 historical books.

Christian Recorder

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Immense, with a beard like a cataract and a voice like the sound of many waters, he walked the Harvard Yard like a behemoth. For more than forty years his students had the advantage of hearing not only a great learned man but a strong, independent and original character. He was no pedant, no prig, no model of perfection, but finely human and not without fallibilities and explosions. He wasn't starched, he was unexpected. To know such a man is probably a better education than most of us are likely to get.

To a wider public he was known by the series of books on American history which he edited and by the wrath that he stirred in certain demagogues and debunkers. In the newspapers he had cordial relations for many years. For fifteen years he was editor of The American Yearbook, an abstract that will always be valuable of political, economic and social happenings in the United States in the time covered. One of the most industrious of men, he edited more than he wrote, but his historical books are readable as well as exact. In Washington and Lincoln he had a special interest and he defended them against imaginative depreciators.

Between his room in the Widener Library and his summer home under the shadow of Monadnock his last years were spent happily. They had not unfeebled him:

The monumental pomp of age was with this goodly personage.

MRS. W. L. REED DIES SUDDENLY

APR 24 1943

Following the death of her husband by two months Mrs. William L. Reed, widow of the late secretary to the Governor's Council, was suddenly stricken Tuesday of last week and rushed to City Hospital where she died the following Friday without regaining consciousness. She had been in ill health a good part of the eight years she was married to Mr. Reed.

Funeral services were held at Waterman's Chapel on Commonwealth Ave., Monday, April 19. A brother and other relatives survive. **APR 24 1943**

**FAMOUS HISTORIAN,
HOWARD TRUSTEE, DIES**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

43-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dett Dies At

OCT 7 1943
Battle Creek

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett, 60 years old, of Rochester, N. Y., Negro composer, teacher and conductor, is dead, following a heart attack.

Dr. Dett, whose grandparents were slaves, was also known as the "discoverer" of the soprano Dorothy Maynor.

He came here on a six-week assignment from the USO to direct musical activities and had organized a Negro WAC chorus at Fort Custer. He also was working on a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting Co. had commissioned him to write. For years he was identified with a chorus which broadcast from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

A voluminous collector and arranger of Negro folk tunes, Dr. Dett also composed piano and choral compositions. His "The Ordering of Moses," an oratorio, was first performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra with Eugene Goosens conducting. He also wrote "The Magnolia Suite" and "In the Bottoms Suite" for the piano.

Dr. Dett was born in Drummonds, Ont. He attended Oberlin College and returned there in 1925 to study composition. He received his doctorate in music there the next year.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Ruby Elzy, Star
In 'Porgy,' Dies

DETROIT.—Ruby Elzy, 33, one of the race's ranking concert artists, died here Saturday following a brief illness.

Miss Elzy, who with the Maynors and Andersons in her own field was often seen on the stage and screen, was in the Broadway version of "Porgy and Bess."

She appeared in several films along with Paul Robeson, Bing Crosby and others. In private life Miss Elzy was Mrs. Jack Carr, having married a well known musician by that name while on tour of several years ago.

DR. ROBERT N. DETT,
NEGRO COMPOSER, 60

Was Also Conductor—Known as
"Discoverer" of Dorothy Maynor
New York Times
New York, N. Y.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 3
Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett of
Rochester, N. Y., Negro composer.

Michigan

Death To Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett

Kansas City Call Harmon award for creative achievement in music. In 1929

Famous Composer studied in Paris.

Dies In Michigan Of Heart Attack

Kansas City, Mo.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.

R. Nathaniel Dett one of the greatest composers, musicians and conductors of

incident recently, Dr. Dett said to the priest solemnly warned him not to sing "Jazz." His musical arrangements later were used at

Salzburg. A voluminous collector and arranger of Negro folk tunes, Dr. Dett also composed piano and choral compositions. His "The Ordering of Moses," an oratorio, was first performed by the Cincinnati

Symphony Orchestra with Eugene Goosens conducting. He also wrote "The Magnolia Suite" and "In the Bottoms Suite" for the piano.

Dr. Dett had been in Michigan since July when he was ap-

pointed by the USO to direct musical programs at the USO center here. He worked among

soldiers at Ft. Custer, Mich., and had organized a WAC chorus there.

Dr. Dett was born in Drummonds, Ont. He attended Oberlin College and returned there in 1925 to study composition. He received his doctorate in music there the next year.

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NEGRO COMPOSER, 60

Was Also Conductor—Known as
"Discoverer" of Dorothy Maynor
New York Times
New York, N. Y.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 3
Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett of
Rochester, N. Y., Negro composer.

In 1928, Dett received the



R. NATHANIEL DETT

Dr. Dett died just before his 61st birthday. He was born

October 11, 1882, at Drummonds and arranged many others. One

ville, Ont. His musical educa-

tion was extended. He attend-

ed the Oliver Willis Conserva-

tory of Music at Lockport, N. Y., from 1901 to 1903, then with a chorus of 300 voices sing-

went to the Oberlin Conserva-

tory of Music from which he

graduated in 1908 with the

bachelor of music degree.

Later Dett studied at Col-

umbia university, the University

of Pennsylvania, the American

Conservatory of Music at Chi-

cago and Harvard university. He

was awarded the honorary doc-

tor of music degree at Oberlin in 1913.

in 1926 and from Harvard uni-

versity in 1924.

Dr. Dett left Hampton sever-

al years ago going to Bennett

college, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. Dett is survived by his

wife and two daughters.

Aside from his compositions

and arrangements, Dett became

best known as director of the

Hampton institute choir. He

went to Hampton in 1913 and

in 1919 organized the Musical

Art Society there. In 1930 he

made a tour with the Hampton

choir to seven countries in Eu-

rope, presenting programs of

classic, modern and Negro mu-

sic.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 28, 1943

Ruby Elzy, Negro Singer, Dies in Detroit Hospital

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—(AP).—Ruby Elzy, 33, Negro stage, screen and concert singer, died here Sunday in Parkside Hospital, where she had been a surgical patient.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday in Corinth, Miss., where her mother resides.

Selected by the late George Gershwin to sing the soprano role of the widow "Serena" in his "Porgy and Bess," she had entered the hospital after completing a coast-to-coast tour of the folk opera, playing more than 800 performances. She attended school at Pontotoc, Miss., where she won a scholarship to Rust College.

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

From Late Edition of Yesterday's Times.

RUBY ELZY, SOPRANO, OF 'PORGY AND BESS'

Creator of Serena Role, 33,
Sang at White House Luncheon

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, June 27—Ruby Elzy, Negro soprano, who created the role of Serena in "Porgy and Bess," which she sang in both the original production and the recent revival more than 700 times, died here in the Parkside Hospital after an operation. Her age was 33. She was with the company until its tour ended in Denver on June 19 when she came here for surgical treatment of an ailment which had not appeared dangerous.

The singer was born in Pontotoc, Miss., attended Ohio State University and received her professional training at the Juilliard School of Music, New York. She appeared with Paul Robeson in the screen version of "Emperor Jones," 1933, and with Bing Crosby in "Birth of the Blues," 1941, also the plays, "East and Furious" and "Brown Buddies."

During an engagement at the "Kit-Kat Club," New York nightcollege where, between classes, she made a quick trip to Washington to sing at a luncheon given by Mrs. Roosevelt for the wives of Supreme Court Justices.

Ruby Elzy won the serious attention of New York critics at her recital in Town Hall in October, 1937. Neil Straus of THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on her great effectiveness in songs that revealed her "innate sense of the dramatic."

She leaves her parents, her husband, Jack Carr, two sisters, and a brother.

After completing a two-year Rosenwald scholarship in New York's Institute of Musical Art, Miss Elzy was awarded the Faculty scholarship and graduated with an artist's diplo-



Kansas City. Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DIES IN DETROIT

Ruby Elzy, who sang the spiritual role of the widow "Serena" in "Porgy and Bess," for 725 times, died in Detroit on Sunday. The talented singer who was born in Pontotoc, Miss., received the bachelor's degree in music from Ohio State. She had studied at the Juilliard school of music and was one of the really great personalities of the stage. She had been a star in the movie version of "The Emperor Jones," opposite Paul Robeson. From the moment the public heard her voice, wistfully throbbing when uplifted in "Porgy," her fame was certain and swift. This fall Miss Elzy was scheduled to leave "Porgy and Bess" for the concert stage. She was scheduled to appear in Verdi's "Aida." Miss Elzy, shown above, with Gene Dennis, KMBC announcer, as she appeared in a special interview during the showing of "Porgy and Bess," in Kansas City.

RUBY ELZY'S VOICE STILLED IN DEATH

At the age of eleven, Ruby Elzy had mastered all of the three R's taught in the little school for Negroes in Pontotoc, Miss. Even her schoolteacher-mother had little more to offer than her love and prayers. These were sufficiently potent to win her a scholarship to a young daughter a scholarship to Rust College where, between classes, Ruby practiced singing.

Eventually Ruby had the good fortune to be overhead by Dr. Charles C. McCracken, of Ohio State university, who secured for her a scholarship to the university's Department of Music. Graduating with a bachelor of science degree, she had the significant honor of being the first alumna to give a recital on the stage.

She leaves her parents, her husband, Jack Carr, two sisters, and a brother.

After completing a two-year Rosenwald scholarship in New York's Institute of Musical Art, Miss Elzy was awarded the Faculty scholarship and graduated with an artist's diplo-

Mississippi

fully on all national radio net-cal training. Women members works and in concerts in many of the Methodist church of Pontotoc, impressed with her unusual House and with symphony or talent made possible her matriculations in the Hollywood Bowl and New York's Lewisohn Stadium.

While still a student at Rust Dr. Charles McCracken, then professor the baton of celebrated conductor of school administration at conductors: Howard Barlow, Dr. Ohio State university, heard her Frank Black, Alexander Small sing and predicted a great future lens, Alexander Steinert, Alfredo for her. Later Miss Elzy was to Wallenstein, Mark Warnow and others.

The grand opera debut of Miss Elzy in the title role of Verdi's "Aida" was denied her by her untimely passing in a Detroit hospital recently.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAID OF HER:

"Ruby Elzy gives the best single performance in 'Porgy and Bess.'"—Virgil Thompson, New York Herald-Tribune.

"Washington — Wednesday... Miss Ruby Elzy, who has a most beautiful soprano voice, gave us a short program of songs which we greatly enjoyed."—Eleanor Roosevelt in "My Day."

"One of the outstanding vocal performances is given by Ruby Elzy. She has an exceptional range, her upper tones are brilliant and almost haunting in evanescent beauty, while the suppressed tragedy and spiritual quality in her songs proved spectacular in effect."—Florence Lawrence, Los Angeles Examiner.

"Miss Elzy's account of 'Depuis le Jour', from Charpentier's 'Louise' was tops for the night. Not only did she deliver the aria with warmth and devotion but her French pronunciation and her diction were excellent."—R. C. Bagar, New York World Telegram.

Following Miss Elzy's success in "Emperor Jones," the late George Gershwin, composer of the American folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," selected her for the soprano role of "Serena." She immortalized this character in the Theatre Guild's production and "Porgy and Bess" was returned here for

and has sung over 500 performances from coast to coast and on a nation-wide broadcast. From the moment the public last Sunday and the body heard her voice, wistfully throbbing when uplifted in the widow's lament and movingly mutant in "Oh, Doctor Jesus," Miss Elzy's ascent to fame was certain and swift. Miss Elzy appeared success-

fully on all national radio net-cal training. Women members works and in concerts in many of the Methodist church of Pontotoc, impressed with her unusual House and with symphony or talent made possible her matriculations in the Hollywood Bowl and New York's Lewisohn Stadium.

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Arrangements were made thru Dr. McCracken for her to attend the Juilliard School of Music for two years under a Rosenwald grant.

Her work so satisfied her instructors there that she won the faculty scholarship permitting two more years of study resulting in another degree.

Miss Elzy was well known to concert audiences throughout the country and had appeared at Lewisohn stadium in New York City and the Hollywood bowl. She also had sung at the White House. Her first screen role was in the movie "Emperor Jones" opposite the singing star Paul Robeson.

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Holtzclaw 1943 School Head, Dies

UTICA, Miss.—(AP)—Prof. William H. Holtzclaw, founder and for 40 years principal of Utica Institute here, died last week of a liver ailment. The well known educator had been ill for five months. He was 73 years old. Funeral services will be held in the campus chapel Friday.

Survivors include his widow, five children, R. Fulton, Talladega, Ala.; Jerry Herbert, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Marie H. Lee, Newgulf, Tex.; Mrs. Adeline Brown, William, Jr., and M. E. Holtzclaw, all of Utica.

Prof. Holtzclaw's mother died last July 14. She was 97 years old.

UTICA, Miss.—Prof. William H. Holtzclaw, nationally known educator and principal of Utica Institute, died Friday, August 27. He was 69 years old. He was a native of Pontotoc, Miss., and was considered the outstanding educational leader of the Methodist Missionary Institute here, and made this city her home until she went to the Rust college for higher musi-

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Interest of the institution, he early gained a wide acquaintance, and the respect of the leading philanthropists whose financial aid led to the development of the institution.

Prof. Holtzclaw had a deep love for his life.

Prof. Holtzclaw was born in the same time enjoying the high-education in this state, at the institution to which he devoted his life.

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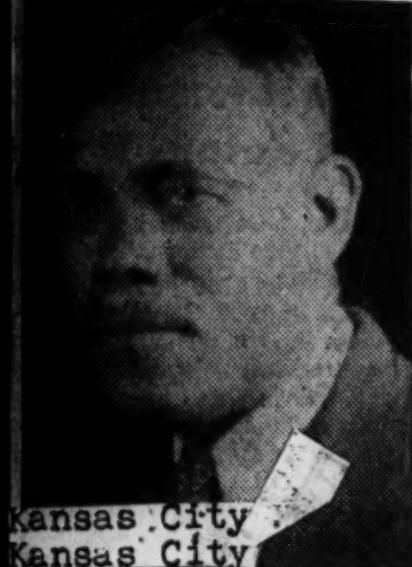
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FELIX M. McGINNIS

Death to Felix M. McGinnis

Had Been Mem- ber of The Call Staff 20 Years

Felix M. McGinnis, a member of The Call's advertising staff for 20 years, died Sunday morning, June 4, after suffering a stroke of apoplexy Friday evening, June 3, 1943.

Death came to the veteran ad-vertising solicitor at the Wheatley-Providence hospital where he was removed late Saturday from his home at 2520 Park Ave. Surviving McGinnis are his wife, Mrs. Bessie McGinnis; two sons, F. M. McGinnis Jr., and Sgt. William G. McGinnis of Ft. 1314 Vine St., and a granddaugh-

ter, Bonnie McGinnis, 6. McGinnis was known throughout the city as "The Call Man." Also surviving are four brothers, Gus McGinnis of Buffalo, N.Y., Samuel McGinnis of Oklahoma, and J. D. McGinnis of California. His duties as an advertising salesman. He was widely known in every section of the city.

MADE STEADY PROGRESS

His many friends marvelled at the progress he made after the stroke in 1941 and were hopeful that he would recover completely. He had gained enough strength to drive his car regularly, return to his work at The Call and to engage in a few extra activities such as the planting of a victory

garden.

McGinnis was helping his son paint their home when he was stricken about 6:30 p.m., Friday. F. M. McGinnis Jr., a post office employe, was painting on the north side of the house while his father was on the south side.

REACHED GROUND SAFELY

Evidently feeling the attack coming on, McGinnis climbed down from the ladder and reached the ground without falling. Saturday night at the Wheatley. He was assisted into the house by a next-door neighbor who notified the family of the attack.

McGinnis remained semi-conscious until his death.

McGinnis was born in Sugarland, Texas. The son of Sarah and William McGinnis, he was baptized Felix McLemore McGinnis.

He was reared in Elgin, Texas, and was a brick mason and concrete finisher by trade.

McGinnis came to Kansas City in 1922. He worked for the Douglass Insurance company for a short time, then joined The Call staff which at that time numbered less than 10. McGinnis was one of the older members of "The Call family" who helped build this newspaper to its present high standard.

McGinnis was one of the most faithful members and deacons of the Paseo Baptist church. He was a member of the committee of management of the Paseo Y. M. C. A. serving at one time as chairman of the business committee. He was a member of the Paseo Men's Bible class and was active in missionary work at

20 years, June 4, 1943.

Surviving McGinnis are his wife, Mrs. Bessie McGinnis; two sons, F. M. McGinnis Jr., and

Sgt. William G. McGinnis of Ft.

Leonard Wood, Mass., two daugh-

ters, Mrs. Jewel Moore of the

home, Mrs. Gladys Boykins,

1314 Vine St., and a granddaugh-

ter, Bonnie McGinnis, 6.

Before he suffered a stroke two

years ago, McGinnis served as col-

lector for The Call in addition to

his duties as an advertising

man and a salesman.

He was widely known in

Texas; one sister, Lenora

in every section of the city.

Ginnis of Dallas, Texas.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

F. Douglass's Granddaughter Dies of Injury

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Mrs. Fredericka D. Perry, granddaughter of Frederick Douglass, died Saturday night at the Provident Hospital after an illness of four weeks which started from a leg injury received when she fell from a chair.

She was the wife of Dr. J. Edward Perry, physician and surgeon of this city and ex-president

Missouri

Ariz.; Mrs. Charles Atkinson, Clarksville, Tex., and Mrs. Roland B. Scott, Washington, D.C., nieces; also Rudolph Weaver of Chicago, Joseph Weaver of New York, Seaman Douglass Weaver of the Great Lakes Naval Station, Cpl. William Weaver of West Point, N.Y. nephews. Cousins include Ernest Sprague and Mrs. Florence Fields of Rochester, N.Y., and Haley Douglass, teacher at the Dunbar High School in Washington.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Second Baptist Church, the Rev. S. W. Bacote, pastor, in charge. Mrs. A. B. DeMent of Mineral Wells, Texas, president of the National Association of Club Women, came here for the services. Mrs. Benjamin Washington of Washington, life-long friend of Mrs. Perry, was at her bedside for two weeks.

Woman Who Heard Lincoln's Emancipation Address Dies At 117

DEC 24 1943

St. Louis — Funeral services were held last Saturday for Mrs. Nancy Boyer, who was reputed to have been born in slavery March 23, 1826, in Bolivar County, Miss. She died Dec. 7 at 300 Chicago avenue, Kirkwood, where she made her home with her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Bendessee Rich. The funeral was at the First Baptist church in Kinloch, Mo., with Beal funeral home in charge.

Mrs. Boyer often told of hearing President Lincoln's emancipation address and events of the Civil War which occurred while she was a young woman. "God promised me a long life because I was good to my master and old people," she often said.

The deceased was able to sweep floors and wash dishes until a few days before her death. She testified to her age with a yellowed piece of writing paper on which her former master had written her name and date of birth.

of the National Medical Association.

Mrs. Perry was among the widely known club women of the country. She organized and for fourteen years served as supervisor of the Missouri State Association of Girls; was national supervisor of the National Association of Girls for two years, and a member of the board of directors of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Site.

One Other Granddaughter
Born in Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Perry was one of the seven children of Rosetta and Nathan Sprague. Mrs. Sprague was a daughter of Frederick Douglass. Her death leaves only one surviving granddaughter of Douglass, Mrs. Rosabelle Jones, wife of Dr. Thomas A. Jones of this city.

Survivors are her husband, a sister, Mrs. John Johnson, Dr. E. B. Perry of Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Ralph Tebeau of Fort Huachuca,

Mrs. Fredericka
Douglass Perry,

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
~~Frank Phillips, Apex~~
Vice President Dies

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Frank Phillips, vice president of the Apex News and Hair Company, died in Atlantic City Hospital last week after a brief illness. JUN 2 1943

Mr. Phillips was the brother of Madam Sara S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex Company. He had been foreman of the Apex laboratories for the past twenty years.

Funeral services were held at the John Major's Mortuary, with the Rev. W. J. Helm, pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, officiating.

~~Apex Co. Vice President~~
Dies in Atlantic City

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Mr. Phillips was the brother of Mme. Sara S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the country. He had been foreman of the Apex Laboratories for the past 20 years.

Funeral services were held at the spacious John Major's Mortuary, with the Rev. W. J. Helm, pastor of the Asbury M. E. church, officiating. Interment was in the family burial plot in Pleasantville cemetery.

Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Former Minister To Liberia, Dies At 90

Journal and Guide

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J. (AP)—Death recently claimed the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, the man who in 1921 arranged a contract between the Liberian Government and the Firestone Rubber Company for the leasing of 1,000,000 acres of Liberian land for experimental developments in rubber.

The 90-year-old educator, editor and former U. S. minister to Liberia, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alice H. Phillips, where he had resided since his retirement from the ministry of the AME Church in 1941. JUN 23 1943

He was born in Lancaster, Pa., where he received his early education. His parents moved to a small farm at Oxford, Pa., when he was 11 years old and his only schooling for the next five years

the Lincoln University Seminary in 1880 he served as assistant to Dr. Henry Highland Garnett in New York. Four years later he went to Beaufort, S. C., to become a school principal, and later organized the Beaufort Normal Academy under the Freedman's Board of the Presbyterian church.

BECOMES MISSIONARY

In 1888 Dr. Hood joined the AME Church as a missionary to Haiti. When his church became unable to support his missionary work in Haiti he became a clerk in the American legation there. He returned to this country five years later and began studying at Union Theological Seminary and New York University, serving as pastor of the AME church in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

He assisted in the establishment of the New Jersey Bordentown Institute, formed as an AME school and later taken over by the state.

In 1912, Dr. Hood was named director of the exhibition to collect data and exhibits showing the progress of the Negro in New Jersey. The exhibition was conducted under his direction in Atlantic City.

Hood topped his successes in 1921 when President Warren G. Harding appointed him minister to Liberia. His outstanding project there was arrangement of the contract between the Liberian Government and the Firestone Rubber Company of America.

After returning from his African trip, he served for four years as president of Campbell College in Jackson, Miss., dean of theology at Paul Quinn College in Waco, Texas, and editor of Sunday school literature of the AME Church, for 30 years. In his faith he served as director of religious education of the New Jersey Conference of the AME Church.

Aside from his daughter, a sister and four grandchildren survive.

GRADUATE OF LINCOLN

Hood was graduated from Lincoln University, Pa., in 1873. While in college he assisted in the support of his invalid sister and his mother by serving as minister of a small church three miles from the college, walking the six miles to his alma mater, Lincoln U.

Though an aged man Dr. Hood continued his interest in world affairs. A few years back, before American troops went into action in the African theatre of the present war, Hood called for the sending of American troops to Liberia.

Following his graduation from

It was in 1941 that the aged scholar bequeathed his entire collection of Haitian and African curios and his exhibition of handcraft and culture, considered one of the most complete in this country, to his alma mater, Lincoln U.

and human beings. She liked work for and with people, and she liked to work with her.

Although Mrs. Bearden unselfishly gave her time and ability to bettering the civic life of her community, and thereby contributed more to it than most people, she will probably be remembered more for her wonderfully pleasant disposition and reassuring personality than anything else.

Regardless of how difficult the problem she was always optimistic. But she was even more than that. For instead of only radiating optimism she pitched right in and went to work on the problem, regardless of what it was. And the pace she set inevitably caused others to pitch right in and get the job done, too. Bessye is gone. But what she has done for this community will endure forever. She was a "right woman."

Age

New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Nationally Known Democratic And Community Leader, Dies Following Operation

Funeral services for Mrs. Bearden and later being made an auditor in Internal Revenue, 3rd District, and nationally known Negro Democratic leader, who died Thursday in Harlem Hospital following an operation two days before, were held Sunday at 2 p. m., at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, with the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector, officiating.

Active in community and civic affairs, Mrs. Bearden was at one time national treasurer of the National Council of Negro Women; member of the executive boards of the New York Urban League, Harlem Community Council and Citizens Welfare Council; was founder and first president of the Colored Women's Democratic League and was active in the CDVO and USO. She was a member of the NAACP and Utopia Neighborhood House; Phi Sigma Sigma and Lambda Kappa Nu Sororities, and was secretary of Lodge 655, American Federation of Government Employees.

Survivors are her husband, R. Howard Bearden, Board of Health inspector, of 351 West 114th street and a son, Sgt. Romare Bearden, well known artist, now in the Army; a mother, sister, and other relatives.

Mrs. Bearden, a native of Goldsboro, N.C., was the daughter of George T. and Carrie Scott Banks. She attended Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va., and was graduated from Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg. Later she took post-graduate work at Columbia University.

For many years she was a cashier at the Lafayette Theatre, and later was in charge of the New York real estate office of E. C. Brown, of Philadelphia. For some time she was also New York representative of the Chicago Defender. Active in the Democratic Party, Mrs. Bearden on June 11, 1935, was appointed a deputy collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd District, serving in the processing tax division.

Piano-Tinkling Fats Waller Dies On Kansas City Train

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15 (UP)—The body of Thomas W. "Fats" Waller, 39-year-old Negro orchestra leader, composer and entertainer who died here today as his train pulled into the Union Station, was scheduled to be taken to his Jamaica, L. I., home tonight.

Wallace T. Kirkeby, Waller's business manager, said he had been instructed by Mrs. Waller's attorney in New York to proceed eastward at once with the 250-pound musician's body. Departure was delayed temporarily by an autopsy.

Was Son of Minister

Waller, the son of a Greenwich Village minister, was believed to have suffered a heart attack. Kirkeby, who shared the pianist's drawing room on the Santa Fe Chief, said he was awakened by Waller's labored breathing. The stricken man could not answer when Kirkeby asked, "What's the matter?"

The train stopped at the station a few moments later and a physician pronounced Waller dead.

Waller's death marked the end of a brilliant musical career which started at 10 when he played in school orchestras. He became a New York theater organist at 14 and hit the big time in about 1932 with his own band.

Following impressive services during which the Southerners and

Edward Mallin, senior, sang the selections of the deceased, interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery under direction of Rodney Dade Funeral Home. The floral tributes were mute testimony of the high esteem in which Mr. Bearden was held. Several thousand friends attended the services.

Survivors are her husband, R. Howard Bearden, Board of Health inspector, of 351 West 114th street and a son, Sgt. Romare Bearden,

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Thousands Honor "Fats" At Abyssinian Rites

PEOPLES VOICE
New York, N. Y.

DEC 25, 1947
SON IN ARMY

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

In a brief flurry of new snow, the body of the beloved Thomas (Fats) Waller was carried into Abyssinian Baptist church, Monday, at 11 a.m. and at the foot of an altar laden with costly floral designs. Among the 2,500 people that crammed the church and the 1,500 who filled 138 st. to pay tribute to one of Tinpan Alley's greatest composers and entertainers came to mind.

were musicians, publishers, actors, song writers, were read that both him, his race and his

and fellow artists known to Holly-Razaf said: "He never got an action."

swelled head, nor became an in-officiated, "When we have a con-

Roberts, Clarence Williams. Among the

us, honorary pallbearers were Leigh Home" from the "New World

Waller as a youth. Redmon; Heywood and song, The Rosary."

He said: "When we have a

mark some phase of Waller's life. SINCERE TRIBUTE

The hands of retired Adam Clayton Powell, sr., that committed American Society of Composers and Publishers (ASCAP), We live on

the 40th street church that said "this eternal youthful heartchurch. It was he who built an

Thomas Waller to his last resting place, were the same hands that in memorializing Waller who was to make others happy, and ac-

Canada Lee, Walter Bishop, Edardson, assistant pastor of Abyssinian, raised his voice in prayer

saying:

"Thou has touched his heart

and gave him a song to sing, and

Bobfor Waller. One recalled those of his son, Cpl. Thomas Waller, he has turned

Lawrence Dunbar:

Paul Lawrence, Bert Williams and James

Welden Johnson. "In affording

millions in America reverent tones, Carrie Jacob Anita. He also leaves two sisters,

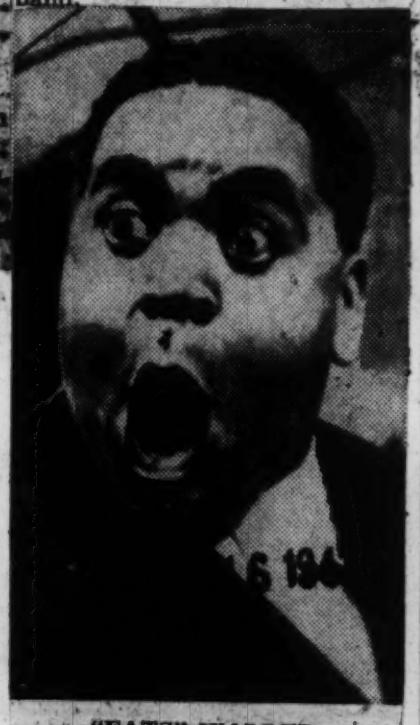
Songwriter Andy Razaf's im-

pressions of "Fats" as a contem-

plained the religious word to the family and when Hazel Scott played

"FATS" WALLER.
Band Was All Waller.

The band was all Waller, though. A smiling man whose weight sometimes reached 300 pounds, Waller had a winning



Hollywood, Broadway Pay Final Tribute to One of Own:

43-1943

NEW YORK

Moanin' Low Today in Harlem, But Fats Waller Can't Hear It

New York, N. Y.

By MEL HEIMER,

World-Telegram Staff Writer.

It was a good house, all right — 4200 of the faithful, jammed next to each other, sitting on window-sills, standing on chairs—but if Fats Waller had been looking it over, instead of lying there in the blue casket with the mountain of flowers around him, he would have raised his eyebrows and shaken his big bullfrog head.

"Oh, my!" he would have said. You could just see him. "Break this up, children—why break this to see; little kids pushed their way in and out of the milling crowd. A mother held her baby high, softly, glared fiercely at the keys. But across the street a man was muttering, "Go on, no—talk washing windows on the fourth floor of a building. He didn't turn an inch. He just washed sideways and leaned little, and windows.

Then he would have looked everybody who have busted out laughing.

Moanin' Low Today.

But they didn't today. Fats was in the casket, and the music was soft and the weeping loud. It was the Abyssinian Baptist Church at 132 W. 138th St. in Harlem. They were closing the songbook for the happy man.

They began sifting into the church a little after 10, while the church chimes played Rock of Ages and Abide With Me. Someone put on a record of Marian Anderson singing Ave Maria.

Whites and Negroes, they came. People like Count Basie and Hazel Scott and Duke Ellington and Andy Kirk, and, too, like marine and Wacs and soldiers. Squat black James P. Johnson, who used to write songs with Fats and whom morning to witness the funeral can still play with the Waller services for the late Thomas W. (Fats) Waller, who died Dec. 15 or there.

"Fats could have sat the phone book to music," Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, the pastor said. There wasn't any disrespect for the dead entrance to the church.

Fats could have. "Yaaaaah, now," Rev. Mr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the church and member of the City Council, conducted

"Had he lived," the pastor went the services. Dr. Powell's wife, Bella, who once played with Waller, greatest contemporary contribution to music. As it is, "My Work," by Carrie Jacobs Bond left the world a poor place.

He recalled how Waller had played Hazel Scott, pianist of Cafe Society at a funeral in the church a few months ago—had sat there, respectfully and solemn, and had carefully played funeral music on the organ from which he liked to rip things like Honeysuckle Rose or Twenty-four Robbers.

"I'm coming back to this church one of these days, Reverend," Fats composer said. "The song is ended," Dr. Powell said, "but the melody lingers on." The pallbearers were Andy Razaf

ASCOOP also spoke briefly. He J. C. Johnson, James P. Johnson, peered down at the casket. "So Claude Hockman, Don Redmon, long Fats—God bless your happy soul," he said.

Then the relatives and close friends filed past Fats for one last look. One woman fainted and a nurse took care of her. Finally, the pallbearers picked up the casket and treaded their way down the aisle.

But Not Today.

Outside, they were shoving and jostling, just to see. A man with a little dog in his arms was trying to see; little kids pushed their way in and out of the milling crowd. A mother held her baby high, softly, glared fiercely at the keys. But across the street a man was muttering, "Go on, no—talk washing windows on the fourth floor of a building. He didn't turn an inch. He just washed sideways and leaned little, and windows.

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"I'm coming back to this church one of these days, Reverend," Fats composer said. "The song is ended," Dr. Powell said, "but the melody lingers on." The pallbearers were Andy Razaf

Haywood and Clarence Williams. Honorary pallbearers included Canada Lee, Walter Bishop, Ed Small, Lee Whipper, and J. Rosamond Johnson.

Waller was born 39 years ago on the west side of midtown Manhattan. His father was a deacon in the original Abyssinian Baptist Church when it was at 40 W. 10th St. Sur-

rounding him are a wife and three sons,

when a man with



"FATS" WALLER

Thousands Jam Harlem Church The Worker

New York, N. Y.

At Funeral of "Fats" Waller

By Pfc. Joe Sewall

NEW YORK, N.Y.—It's the great hordes of common folk who trek to the shrine of the truly great. So it was here last Monday in historic Abyssinia Baptist Church where the last rites of Thomas "Fats" Waller were held. To the bier of this great contemporary composer came the folks out of the back streets and tenements, soldiers, sailors and marines; colorful personalities who bask in the spotlight of the theatrical profession. All came to do reverence to "Fats" as they all knew him, the famed "Fats" Waller who succumbed from a heart attack Wednesday of last week while on a train en route from California to New York.

The solemnity of the occasion family and other friends up was deep and poignant. It was the church filled toward the felt from the opening words of Rev. Adam C. Powell as he led the procession of the immediate

letter's friendship.

Rev. Powell opened the services reading a paper written by one of the closest men in the life of Thomas Waller, Andy Razaf, the man who had jointly composed with Waller some of his greatest compositions. Razaf, briefly recounted the life of this great musician whose heart was as big as his body. He told of the natural talent he had for composing, of his benevolent nature to all who came in contact with him.

Solo Rendered

Following this paper, Jean Buck, president of (ASCAP), American Society of Composers and Publishers, was called on to make a speech over the re-

main of his friend and associate glimpse of the casket and the family music. The speaker spoke as they left the church. Rev. with reverence and respect for Adam Powell closed the impressive services with the reading of the poem, "I Have a Rendezvous With Death," but not before reminding all within his hearing who mourned the passing of this great musician, "That his song has ended, but the melody will linger on."

At this point a solo was rendered by Mrs. Isobelle W. Powell, sister of Fredi Washington and wife of Rev. Powell. The reverend mentioned in introducing the singer, that she had the "Fats" to know him when she was a dancing chanteuse at Connie's Inn, which was the scene of one of Waller's earlier triumphs in composing. Mrs. Powell sang "I've Done My Work."

In his brief but to-the-point sermon the pastor told of the early life of Thomas Waller and how he had come up in the worse slums in New York. He told of his endowed musical talent that had showed its presence when he was a tiny youngster playing the organ on the street corners of the Roaring "40s". He spoke of true greatness that will show itself here in America in spite of the hardships of environment and the handicap of racial barriers. He sermonized on the ultimate aim of life, happiness, the ability of each of us to do something to make others happy. That, whether we do it through sermons, our songs, our dancing or our kind deeds to our fellowman. Herein lies the greatness of this man who had with his own talent made America pat its collective feet and hum the songs that dispersed cares and unhappiness.

Dec 25, 1943

And Hazel Played

The celebrated Hazel Scott was announced, and in the style that has made her famous she rendered a solo of the immortal "Abide With Me." Church Organist Leonard Matthews played "Fats" Waller's favorite, "The Rosary" on the organ, followed by the reading of a telegram of condolence and praise sent by Richard Colman, the producer of the current Broadway show, "Early to Bed," the entire score

of which was written by Waller. Outside, mounted policemen held back the surging crowds who couldn't get into the church, but blocked the streets to get a

body Cremated
DEC 25 1943

occurred when the chorus became the first mixed group to sing at the celebrated Salzburg Cathedral in Austria.

At the time of his death the musician who has composed numerous piano and choral selections, was working on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting System had commissioned him to write.

Leaving Hampton after the dissolution of the music department, Dr. Dett went to Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., where he served in a similar capacity. More recently he had been engaged in work for the USO, developing choral groups and promoting musical programs in areas near military camps.

Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller BFC 25 1943

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller was a lovable character. He was human in every sense of this word. He was, above all however, a real Harlemit. The fact that "Fats" was also one of the all-time great jazz piano players and actors is only incidental. Everyone know this, for "Fats" has made most everyone's blood race faster as he beat out his wonderful melodies in his own inimitable way.

"Fats" was a great personality, an asset to his country. He was a happy man, the kind that will be sorely missed in our mad, solemn world. But "Fats" will be remembered as long as there is music. For his niche is as secure in the field of jazz as Bach's is in the field of the classics. Of course, "Fats" was typically American. He was born with music in his bones. We recommend his rendition of "Ain't Misbehavin'" on a record anytime anyone wants to be made happy. "Fats" Waller will live forever through his great jazz music.

THOMAS WRIGHT (FATS) Waller, famous musician, who died Wednesday, December 15, was cremated Monday following impressive funeral services at Abyssinian Baptist Church, with the Reverends A. Clayton Powell, Sr. and Jr., and Benjamin Richardson officiating.

Chicago, Ill. (UPI)

Simple Rites Mark Burial Of Dr. R.

Nathaniel Dett

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

(Special) — Simple and impressive funeral rites in keeping with the dignity of the life he led were conducted here Thursday for Robert Nathaniel Dett, noted composer, teacher and conductor.

Dr. Dett died of a heart attack Sunday at Battle Creek, Mich., where he had some indirect musical activities at a clubhouse at Fort Custer.

Rites were also conducted at his home in Rochester Wednesday and interment was in Fairview cemetery, Niagara Falls, Ont., the birthplace of the musician.

Dr. Dett's name had long been synonymous with music at Hampton Institute where he was director of the music department for many years. He toured seven European countries leading the Hampton choir in 1930.

The highlight of the tour oc-

43-1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Students Laud Late Dr. Boas,

JAN 2 - 1943

Debunker of Master Race Myth

"I have proved a point about race." JAN 2 - 1943

NEW YORK—Dr. Franz Boas, world famous anthropologist and former instructor at Columbia University, who died last week at the age of 84, is remembered by his students as a man of "scientific integrity, following truth wherever it led."

Dr. Boas, born in Minden, Germany, of Jewish parents, began his career as a physicist. His Ph.D. thesis was on "The Nature of the Color of Water."

The fact that Dr. Boas's books were the first burned by Hitler when he came into power in Germany was considered a fitting tribute to the genius of the great anthropologist.

Dr. Boas became professor of anthropology on the Columbia University faculty in 1899 and served until his retirement in 1937.

His best known book, "The Mind of Primitive Man," published in 1911, was a carefully documented scientific attack on the concept of a "pure" race. He proved that every so-called race is in reality a product of innumerable mixtures of peoples down the ages and that the "white race" is the most mixed of all.

Debunked "Pure" Race Myth
Through his expose of the fiction of race purity, he robbed the myth of race superiority of any scientific basis and pointed out last week during a luncheon for Paul Rivet, dean of French anthropology at Columbia whence he fled when the Nazis overran Paris in 1940, that:

"The greatest inbreeding cannot produce a race of people that are all alike. Even in families, the individual differences between brothers and sisters, including identical twins, remain very great." During his life, Dr. Boas proved by incontestable scientific facts the essential unity of all races and the fallacy of the myth that any particular race is inherently superior to others.

His last words at the dinner last week for Prof. Rivet, how traits are developed and are capable of being used in the process for the Western National Bank, have summed up in a modest, of adaptation are due largely to and in 1903 became editor of *Col* and verbal package his great the environmental differences *Col* and training under which mansame year he was appointed

NEW YORK

deputy collector of internal revenue in the Second District of New York. In 1907 he became editor and publisher of *The New York Age*. MAR 3 - 1943

He was named United States Minister to Liberia by President Taft in 1912, but resigned several months later without having gone to that post. In 1927 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and in 1929 was re-elected.

Mr. Moore was a former member of the board of the Dunbar National Bank, and for several years served as national organizer for the National Negro Business League. He was also president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Public School 119, secretary of the Katy-Ferguson Home, a member of the board of the National Urban League and a member of Local Draft Board 53. His wife, the former Ida Lawrence, whom he married in 1879, died in 1939.

He leaves two sons, Eugene and Gilbert Moore, and three daughters, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Marion Day and Mrs. Gladys Walton, wife of the United States Minister to Liberia. MAR 3 - 1943

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Fred R. Moore, Editor

2

In the death of Hon. Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of *The New York Age*, the American Negro Press lost one of its truly great figures. Mr. Moore, who died Monday, March 1st, at the ripe age of 85 years, was a remarkably worthy member of the Fourth Estate. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian. He was an exemplary husband, father, churchman and citizen. No man loved the people, his people, more than Fred R. Moore, but his great love for them was not the kind that closed his eyes to their faults. As he was relentless in battling for his people, so he was as relentless and courageous in fighting their weaknesses and failures.

In politics he was a Republican and the New York Age has always reflected the sanest views of the wise editor and publisher, who knew the value of an intelligent use of the ballot. Unlike a great man public men, he never lost interest in the church, but was a faithful and devout Christian and worker in the church while manifesting the keenest interest in all public affairs. MAR 25 - 1943

Mr. Moore and Mrs. Moore had been married sixty years; he had been editor-in-chief of the *New York Age* for more than 30 years; he had been president of the Association's Annual Meeting on January 4th. Long active in all move-

the Parent-Teachers Association of Public School Number 119 for more than 20 years and until his death.

It was a striking co-incident that Mr. Moore should pass at the very time when the nation was celebrating the 116th anniversary of the founding of the first Negro newspaper in the city of New York. No man in the history of the Negro Press has been a more noble contributor to its worth and character than he and that contribution has been made without ostentation and bluster. His was a great life and his quiet passing was fittingly comparable to the dignity and calm of his life.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Fred Moore Ed. Of New York Age Dies

MAR 6 1943

NEW YORK. MAR 4—Fred R. Moore, Editor of the veteran newspaper, the *New York Age*, perhaps the oldest Colored American paper, died last Monday at his home aged 85. He had been in failing health for several months. MAR 6 1943

For 30 years he had edited the "Age." And during his life he had taken an active and helpful part in the community. He was a steaming Republican and had held office, as an Alderman from the 21st district and as Minister to Liberia, appointed by President Taft.

The funeral was held on Friday at St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Rev. John Johnson, rector, assisted by Rev. B. C. Robinson. Surviving are three daughters, one the wife of Lester Walton, minister to Liberia, and two sons. MAR 6 1943

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAROLINE O'DAY, VICE PRESIDENT DIES

MAR 28 1943 JAN 28 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Caroline O'Day, NAACP vice president and white philanthropist died January 5th at Rye, New York. Mrs. O'Day was elected to the vice presidency of the NAACP Board of Directors in 1940. She was a member of the Association's Annual Meeting on January 4th. Long active in all move-

more than any other person responsible for the Lincoln Memorial Concert at which Marian Anderson sang three years ago.

the

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIONEER EDITOR

BURIED IN N. Y.

MAR 1 3 1943

NEW YORK, Mar. 11 (AP)—Fred Randolph Moore, 85, editor and publisher of the New York Age, a pioneer newspaperman, politician and leader, who died recently in his home in New York City, was laid to rest last week.

Born in Virginia, Mr. Moore was educated in Washington, D. C., where he began his career in the newspaper world as a newsboy. At 18, he served as a messenger in the Treasury Department. In this capacity he served five secretaries of the treasury during the Grant, Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland administrations.

PIONEER EDITOR MAR 1 3 1943

In 1905 Mr. Moore became editor of Colored American magazine, and in the same year he was appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue in the Second District of New York. Two years later he became editor and publisher of the New York Age. At the same time he was secretary of the National Negro Business League, under Booker T. Washington, its founder.

His political activities began in Brooklyn where he ran for the assembly unsuccessfully in 1907. Two years later, President Taft named him minister to Liberia. He reached the zenith of his political career in 1927 when he was elected Republican alderman of the 19th District in Harlem. He was re-elected in 1929.

18 CHILDREN MAR 1 3 1943

In 1879, Moore met and married Ida Lawrence. They became the parents of 18 children, 14 girls and four boys.

He leaves two sons, Eugene and Gilbert Moore, and three daughters, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Marion Day and Mrs. Gladys Walton, wife of the United States minister to Liberia.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Telegrams, Messages

MAR 1 3 1943

Of Sympathy Sent

On Editor's Death

When The New York Age went to press, messages of condolence were still pouring into the office on the death of Fred R. Moore, publisher.

Messages, which came from all parts of the world, were sent by:

Jane M. Martin, Sari Price Patton, C. L. Simpson, Isaiah Addison, Rufus A. Atkins, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., Cleveland G. Allen, Coptic Orthodox Church, Margaret-Witter Barnard, M.D., Richard L. Bal-

timore, jr., William H. Baldwin, William S. Benet, Mrs. Sarah R. Billups, Stephen T. Brooks, Shelton Hale Bishop, Dr. Walter N. Beekman.

MAR 1 3 1943

Sylvester Brown, L. M. Blumstein, Inc., William E. Clark, Frank P. Chisholm, The Brave Club, The Curley Family, Mrs. Theresa Davis and Family, G. Wilbur and Lucy Clark, Ronald Eliot Curtis, Thomas J. Curran, David B. Costuma, Marion A. Daniels, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mildred Dixon, Euclid Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M. (Prince Hall).

MAR 1 3 1943
Abraham Birenfeld, Principal, Frederick Douglass Junior High School, Eugene Faulkner, Henrietta M. Flanner, Harold Forstenzer, Emma Fox, Albert Goldman, Chappy Gardner, Evelyn Thomas Gordon, Susan Gregory and son, Mrs. Edna H. Harris, Anna Hawley, Addie Hunton, Charles C. Huit, Quentin and Catherine Hand, Rev. William Lloyd Imae, Thomas Jesse Jones, Adelaide and Irby Jacquet.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Archibald N. Jordan, Ann and Merritt Hedgman, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson and daughter, Blanche and Harold Jenkins, Donald G. Crane, Thurman Lee, Sidney Lake, Local Board 59, Daisy Miller, Monarch Symphonic Band, Curle Montero, Estelle Mourning, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Bessie A. Moorman, Kelly Miller, Jr., Mr. L. J. Murphy, Caroline and E. Edward Owen, Nanette O'Reilly, William Pickens, Emilie and Bill Pickens, Mabel A. Roane, Ernest L. Stebbins, Ruth Logan Roberts, Judge J. A. T. Scotland, Hugo E. Rogers, Bessie Schuyler, E. Simms Campbell, Alice V. Simms, Luther H. Smith, Charles C. Spaulding, Mrs. J. Dalmus Steele, Emmett J. Scott, Wilson W. Stearly, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Fletcher, Ben Davis, Jr., Julius C. Gluck, R. W. Taylor, Bertha Holman.

MAR 1 3 1943
Interstate United Newspapers, the United Insurance Brokers Association, Jesse O. Thomas, Columbus Austin, sr., Mr. and Mrs. G. Welman and family, Dorothy Williams, Harry A. Williamson, Mrs. F. B. Watkins and family, Millie Whittaker, Mary G. Williams, Tom Miller, L. F. Coles, Charles and Elizabeth Slocum, Lt. Lewis Chisholm, Juvenile Aid Bureau, Fritz and Mable Staupers, Nellie R. Calloway, Carrie L. Anderson, Leona and Barbara Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Webb, Ethel M. Smith, Bessie and Will Loguen.

MAR 1 3 1943

Mary Adelia Greene, Verna A. Johnson, Charles T. Magill, Mildred H. Dennis, Evangeline M. Evans, Jennie Townes, Mattie Le Garr Hill, Arminius Hayes, Sammie

Harold Jackman, Jennie Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Webster, Messrs. Goosby and Bourke of College Station, U. S. Post Office, Mrs. and Mrs. Al'an Ackerman and family, Robert Holmes, Dr. A. N. Hall, Mrs. C. L. Dungee, Angeline Blocker, L. Maynard Whitney, H. E. Robinson, Minnie D. Hurley.

MAR 1 3 1943

Sylvester Brown, L. M. Blumstein, Inc., William E. Clark, Frank P. Chisholm, The Brave Club, The Curley Family, Mrs. Theresa Davis and Family, G. Wilbur and Lucy Clark, Ronald Eliot Curtis, Thomas J. Curran, David B. Costuma, Marion A. Daniels, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mildred Dixon, Euclid Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M. (Prince Hall).

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Eugene Kinckle Jones, Archibald N. Jordan, Ann and Merritt Hedgman, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson and daughter, Blanche and Harold Jenkins, Donald G. Crane, Thurman Lee, Sidney Lake, Local Board 59, Daisy Miller, Monarch Symphonic Band, Curle Montero, Estelle Mourning, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Bessie A. Moorman, Kelly Miller, Jr., Mr. L. J. Murphy, Caroline and E. Edward Owen, Nanette O'Reilly, William Pickens, Emilie and Bill Pickens, Mabel A. Roane, Ernest L. Stebbins, Ruth Logan Roberts, Judge J. A. T. Scotland, Hugo E. Rogers, Bessie Schuyler, E. Simms Campbell, Alice V. Simms, Luther H. Smith, Charles C. Spaulding, Mrs. J. Dalmus Steele, Emmett J. Scott, Wilson W. Stearly, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Fletcher, Ben Davis, Jr., Julius C. Gluck, R. W. Taylor, Bertha Holman.

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Holmes, Dr. A. N. Hall, Mrs. C. L. Dungee, Angeline Blocker, L. Maynard Whitney, H. E. Robinson, Minnie D. Hurley.

MAR 1 3 1943

Thelma Hill, Dorothy Hall, The

Wesa McGee, Mrs. E. H. Green, Inez

Letitia Freeman, Roberta Bosley

Hailstalk, Belle Davis, Christopher

Pitts, Yzalene V. Washington, ty

Lutheran Church, Empire State

Christine W. David, Mrs. P. M. Federation of Women's Clubs. Busi-

Murray, Deacon Johnson, Emma J. ness and Professional Women's

Bond, Ella Anthony, Charles

Youger, David Watkins, Mr. and ma.ca.

Mrs. Maceo Thomas, Marion Pettiford Hernandez, Mrs. L. B. Chap-

Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, R. Tynes, Florabelle Pogue,

Mattie B. Taylor and Mother, Mr.

and Mrs. Fred E. DeMendez, Clyde

Smith, Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Price,

Mrs. Alice Campbell and daughter,

Mrs. Henry H. Thomas, Mr. and

Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, J. A. Cain,

Mrs. Thomas Amos, Jr., and daughter,

Mrs. Herbert S. Harris, Mrs. Reubel

Audrey and family, Harriet Ida Pickens.

MAR 1 3 1943

Lucille Homack, Fannie E. Rob-

inson, Kansas City Call, Joseph

Clark Baldwin, Mrs. Etta Watson

Dr. and Mrs. Cliff Terry, Pfc. As-

thie Waters, Clarence Y. John-

stone, Anna M. Betz, M. McDonough,

Ruth Brown Price, Mrs. Claudia Scott, Grace Terry, J. P.

Williams, Mattie B. Taylor, Adena

E. Minott Hinds, Florence Bowles,

Mary F. S. **MAR 1 3 1943** Ruth Josephine Jo-

seph Mezzone, Virginia Edith, Dr.

F. Douglas Speaks, Ida Lassiter,

Herbert L. Bruce, Mrs. E. Kinaid,

Deaver P. Young, Elizabeth Bur-

well, Anna Wales, Hattie M. Col-

bert, Helen Hayes, Ruth Anderson,

James Egert Allen, Daisy Ramey, Hattie L. Freeman,

Rosa Davis, Pauline Drake, Alice

Gorgas, Lucille Hart, Sadie Tandy,

Sarah Morris, Anna Boyd, Ethel

O'Neal, Helen Randolph, Hattie

Jones, J. B. Wood, Helena Greg-

ory, Dolores Gregory, L. E.

Alex Peterson, G. Wilber Clark, An-

thony R. Mayo, Ethel Carter, Nancy

Fitz H. Howell, Margaret Tate,

C. Greene, George Wilbur, Clarence

Comm. and Mrs. S. J. Battle, Tillie

Arrington, Edgar R. Carstain, Olive

Fripp, Lillian Cornelius, Harold C.

Moore, Glendola Willet, Margaret Burton, Dominick Nigro, Charles

Holden, Mrs. Matilda Hall, Joseph-Williams, **MAR 1 3 1943**

Jane Yancy, Georgia Williams, Sam Patterson, Nabert George,

Adolph Hodge, Robert McCullough, Harry DeAllford, Mr. and Mrs.

Julia A. Hopkins, R. P. Bourke, Henry H. Thomas, Henry M. Min-

ona Lee Parson, Lucille Randolph, ton, Charles Dingle, Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. A. B. Smith, John Brunson, M. R. Finger, C. J. E. Robinson,

Elizabeth Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Hattie W. Brown, Edna Davis,

Thomas Dyett, Ida DeAncy, George F. James, Chloe Greaux,

Mary DuPort, Dr. and Mrs. H. O.

Harding, Robert W. Justice,

New York, N. Y.

First Negro Typist Dies

FEB 27 1943

Mrs. Carrie Ledeaft, who was

the first Negro typist to be em-

ployed by the Borough of Queens

43-1943

Fred R. Moore, Pioneer The People's Voice Publisher, Dies at 85

New York, N.Y. MAR 6 1943

Frederick Randolph Moore, editor and publisher of the *New York Age*, one of the last of the pioneers among Negro newspapermen, politicians and civic leaders, died at his home 230 W 135 st, Monday night at 10:45. In ill health for some time past, Mr. Moore was 85 years of age. Funeral services were scheduled to take place at St. Martin's Episcopal church, 422 st and Lenox ~~FAMILY WAS LARGE~~

ave, Friday, Mar. 5, at 1:00 pm, Working together with Dr. E. P. Roberts and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Moore helped found the National Urban League.

Friday, Mar. 5, at 1:00 pm, Working together with Dr. E. P. Roberts and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Moore helped found the National Urban League.

In 1879, he met and married Ida Lawrence. From that union outstanding national figures of both there were 18 children, 14 girls, 4 boys. The couple's golden wedding anniversary was celebrated in 1929 with a monster reception in Harlem's 369th regiment armory. Moore was born in Virginia, June 16, 1857. He received his elementary education in Washington, DC, was a newsboy there. When 18, he was appointed a messenger and in the treasury department.

Coming to MAR 6 1943, Moore entered the department of internal revenue service under Charles W. Anderson, later was secretary of the National Negro Business League under Booker T. Washington.

He entered politics in Brooklyn, ran for the assembly unsuccessfully in 1907, and in 1912, was named Minister to Liberia by President Taft. A familiar and active figure at Republican conventions, he climax his active public service in the city's Board of Aldermen from 1927 to 1931.

MAR 6 1943
Moore took over the *NY Age* in 1907, succeeding the founder, T. Thomas Fortune, whose partner, Jerome B. Peterson, died last week. The paper was published in Brooklyn until 1919 when it moved to its present Harlem site, in W 135 New York, N.Y.

During World War I, Moore served as chairman of all red cross committees and drives, worked with Col. Hayward in the founding of the old 15th regiment. After the war he played a large part in arranging for the passage of Negro Gold Star mothers to visit soldiers' graves abroad.

MAR 6 1943

"Mr. Schwab was particularly loved by the Negro people who will always remember as a part of their own history the great and selfless fight he put up for the Scottsboro boys, for Angelo Herndon and for

New York

ly escaped a lynch mob, but he returned again and again to oppose the poll taxers and their lynch system," Davis said.

MR. Schwab was a true son

the great Jewish people who are fighting today not alone for their own freedom and liberation from fascist barbarism, but who are fighting everywhere in the interests of all mankind and who in our own city are such a large section of the great labor movement," Davis said.

"Schwab like impresses upon us anew—and particularly upon the Negro people—the necessity of expelling the viper of anti-Semitism from our midst. The fascist enemies of Irving Schwab and the Jewish people are the enemies of all freedom-loving peoples and minorities."

OCT 21 1943
He leaves widow and two daughters.

Memorial Rites Held Saturday For Head Resident

HAMPTON Institute, Va. April 12—Students and nurses living in Helsey hall at Hampton Institute mourned last weekend the death of Mrs. Bessie H. Greene, head assistant of the dormitory, who passed away in Dixie hospital Thursday night, after an illness of about ten days. She had been ill following a heart attack suffered more than a week ago. Dr. Bett came here in July on six weeks assignment from the United Service Organizations to direct musical activities at a USO clubhouse and had organized a WAC chorus at Ft. Custer.

The late Mrs. Greene was the wife of a former executive secretary of the National Urban League, who at one time headed branches of the league in Pittsburgh and in Tampa, Fla. She received her early education in Baltimore, her birthplace, and held the Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton Institute.

The deceased formerly taught at Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo., at Florida A. & M. college in Tallahassee, and at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. She was at one time house director of the Harlem YWCA in New York City. Immediately survivors are two sons, John R. and C. Theodore, a daughter, J. Roxana, who is a sophomore at Hampton Institute, a brother, William A. Hawkins of Baltimore, and a brother-in-law, George Greene of Washington, D.C.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 5, 1943

NEGRO COMPOSER DIES
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 4
(P)—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett, 60, Rochester, N.Y., eminent Negro composer, teacher and conductor,

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
COMPOSER VICTIM OF
HEART ATTACK 1943

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett of Rochester, N.Y., composer, teacher and conductor, died in a hospital here last Saturday night of a heart attack. He was in his sixty-first year.

He had come here to direct musical activities at a USO clubhouse and had organized a colored WAC chorus at Fort Custer, Michigan.

Dr. Dett also was working on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which the Columbia Broadcasting Company had commissioned him to write.

OCT 21 1943
He leaves widow and two daughters.

Negro Leader Mourns Death of Schwab

The Daily Worker

APR 20 1943
New York, N.Y.

The untimely death of Irving Schwab, one of the lawyers of the historic Scottsboro case, was a great loss to the poor and oppressed everywhere, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Harlem leader of the Communist Party, said yesterday in a statement.

"Mr. Schwab was particularly loved by the Negro people who will always remember as a part of their own history the great and selfless fight he put up for the Scottsboro boys, for Angelo Herndon and for

Many times when Schwab was working on court cases in Georgia and Alabama his life was in danger because of Ku Klux Klan threats, but he "could not be frightened," the statement said. "Once he bare-

43-1943

DeGraffenried and Booker T. Washington Were Kin in Spirit

Carthage, N. C. News
April 29, 1943
Mrs. Prevost Pays Fine Tribute
To Christian, Useful Moore
Negro Leader

By MARY K. PREVOST

The news of the death of Ambrose DeGraffenried brought sadness to preach and since that time he served all who knew him. His death was aed the Zion Methodist church faith-great shock even to his own family fully. His salary was not remunerated as he was ill only half an hour. Hative enough to free him from man-had a cold but his good wife hadual labor, so he carried on as best felt no alarm until he became vio-he could, working during the day and tently ill, and passed away before astudying and preparing his ser-doctor could be called.

In the loss of this good man noget a little spare time. He could hold one thinks of creed or color but real-his own with the best preachers of sizes that the community, county, his church. state and nation have lost a good He did a great deal of personal citizen, whose life has been a valu-work and never grew tired of wit-table contribution to the world on thenessing for his Saviour and of tell-side of good, is all his life he madeing the old, old story to those who war on the forces of evil. Truly he would listen.

Once at the funeral of a departed And now people are sad because hesant, when the minister in charge is no more but rejoice because he called on Rev. DeGraffenried last of has entered his eternal rest, whereall to pay a tribute, his friends were he has laid up so many treasures, afraid there was little left for him "where neither moth nor rust doth to say. But with the dignity and as-correct nor thieves break through surance of a bishop, he stepped to the front, quoted suitable passages of scripture, delivered a fine tribute, excelling all the other speakers in his modest, unassuming way."

Ambrose DeGraffenried, Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver were kindred spirits as all three were forgetful of self in their great desire to help their people in the South.

Righteous living has its reward in the South as well as in any other part of the country. The people are good to me because I try to help them," he would often say.

Rev. Ambrose DeGraffenried was born in Chatham county seventy-two years ago.

Turpentine Worker in Youth

He came to Moore county to work in the turpentine business. He wasthage and May Tyson of Canton, O. a very strong man in his youth and Two daughters, Allie Caddell and it was well known that few could accomplish so much work in a day, two sons, Tom and Aubrey. Living for in addition to his strength he sons are Will, Haywood (Byd), Baz, had a willing spirit and was a con-Joe and Henry, of Carthage; La-scientious worker desiring to give an verne of Burlington, Hurley of the honest day's work. He was very ver-satile, too: could farm, build a rock wall or chimney, and was a good carpenter.

He could compound medicines and ointments from grasses, barks and herbs, much after the fashion of George Washington Carver, the late negro leader. For years he has compounded remedies for his friends in childhood he had little if any schooling but he had a good mind

and learned easily.

He was especially gifted in his understanding of the Bible. He could quote many verses and certain chapters accurately and aptly, and he took great pride in his ability to memorize the word of God. He studied diligently, until recently when his eyes failed and he feared blindness.

Thirty years ago he began to DeGraffenried brought sadness to preach and since that time he served all who knew him. His death was aed the Zion Methodist church faith-great shock even to his own family fully. His salary was not remunerated as he was ill only half an hour. Hative enough to free him from man-had a cold but his good wife hadual labor, so he carried on as best felt no alarm until he became vio-he could, working during the day and tently ill, and passed away before astudying and preparing his ser-doctor could be called.

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North Carolina

Monroe Lane

Deceased Had Pastored In North Carolina

By F. B. RAYNOR

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Funeral services for the Rev. Monroe Ramsey Lane, who died suddenly on June 1, following several months of declining health, were held at Olive Branch Baptist Church with the pastor, the Rev. C. M. Cartwright officiating June 4, with the Revs. S. L. Lawrence, J. R. R. McRay, B. Reece, T. J. Rayner and the Rev. Mr. Ruffin participating.

Obituary and condolences were read by J. R. Fleming.

Rev. Mr. Lane was the son of Whittell and Mrs. Lane. He was born in this city, where he united with the church at an early age.

Following ordination into the ministry he pastored numerous churches, and officiated in hundreds of marriages and funerals in this community as well as at other points.

MAIL CARRIER

The deceased was one of the first rural colored mail carriers in highly esteemed citizen, which the state of Massachusetts, hav-was held at Mt. Lebanon AME Zion Church here on May 29. Of ago. He attended the first public officiating ministers were the Revs. school established in this city for M. S. Rudd and A. M. Nixon, with colored children and while young the former delivering the main eulogy.

On his return to his home state he entered the ministry and became successful both as a pastor and a preacher. During which time he gained the high esteem and respect of the residents hereabouts.

For many years Rev. Mr. Lane was also a business leader.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Amy Lane, a school teacher; two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Overton Va.; A. C. Littlejohn of Norfolk; of Elizabeth City and Mrs. Fannie C. C. Williams of Tarboro, N. C.; while in declining health, he carried Reid of Boston, Mass.; a brother, the Rev. C. E. Wilder of Elizabethried on some of his most effective Sumner Lane of Washington, D. C. City, and the Rev. R. C. Council work, having succeeded in doing C.; one half sister, Mrs. Ethel Lane, a half brother, both of New York City, and several other relatives.

Death Takes First
Atlanta Daily World
Negro President
Atlanta, Ga.

Of Knoxville

HENDERSON, N. C.—Members of both races attended impressive funeral services for Doctor John A. Cotton, in the local United Presbyterian church. The death of the well known educator who served as first Negro president of Knoxville presidency last year due occurred at Duke hospital, Durham on Friday. His services extended since his retirement from the Knoxville presidency, last year due to the failing condition of his health. He and Mrs. Cotton made their home here since leaving Knoxville. A daughter, Mrs. Carol A. Cotton, Illinois university instructor, is also among the surviving relatives.

Dr. Cotton, about 70, served for many years as president of the Henderson Normal and Industrial Institute, a unit of the United Presbyterian Church's educational institutions.

More Than Thousand Attend Journal and Guide

Funeral Rites Of Rev. C. Drew

Norfolk, Virginia

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—More than a thousand persons, including 25 ministers, attended the funeral of the late Rev. Claudius C. Drew, widely known preacher and pastor, church builder, fraternal leader, and first rural colored mail carriers in highly esteemed citizen, which the state of Massachusetts, hav-was held at Mt. Lebanon AME Zion Church here on May 29. Of ago. He attended the first public officiating ministers were the Revs. school established in this city for M. S. Rudd and A. M. Nixon, with colored children and while young the former delivering the main eulogy.

The aged minister, had devoted more than half a century to the church, and in addition had practiced the barber trade in this city for 39 years, having been associated with the Rev. D. W. White. He died early on the morning of May 22.

Among the ministers at the fu-neral services were: the Revs. P.

A. Bishop of Rich Square, N. C.; A. J. Blake of Berkley-Norfolk; Rev. Mr. Drew pastored Mt. Hebron Church in Plymouth, and C. C. Williams of Tarboro, N. C.; while in declining health, he carried Reid of Boston, Mass.; a brother, the Rev. C. E. Wilder of Elizabethried on some of his most effective Sumner Lane of Washington, D. C. City, and the Rev. R. C. Council work, having succeeded in doing C.; one half sister, Mrs. Ethel Lane, a half brother, both of New York City, and several other relatives.

HIGH MASON

The deceased was district dep-uty grand master of the sixth district, Jurisdiction of North Carolina, A. F. A. M., grand patron Order of Eastern Star and grand worthy superior of the Order of Love and Charity.

During the two years the late Rev. Mr. Drew pastored Mt. Hebron Church in Plymouth, and C. C. Williams of Tarboro, N. C.; while in declining health, he carried Reid of Boston, Mass.; a brother, the Rev. C. E. Wilder of Elizabethried on some of his most effective Sumner Lane of Washington, D. C. City, and the Rev. R. C. Council work, having succeeded in doing C.; one half sister, Mrs. Ethel Lane, a half brother, both of New York City, and several other relatives.

the church of a \$2,000 indebt-edness of 20 years standing, and officiating during the mortgage burning services.

This the aged minister ac-complished in a single year. In his practice as a barber the minister carried the

Christian influence and had made numerous friends. At the funeral the ministers of the Albemarle Conference acted as honorary pallbearers. Floral designs were numerous. Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Clara Drew, five sons, one daughter, and four sisters, five brothers and numerous relatives.

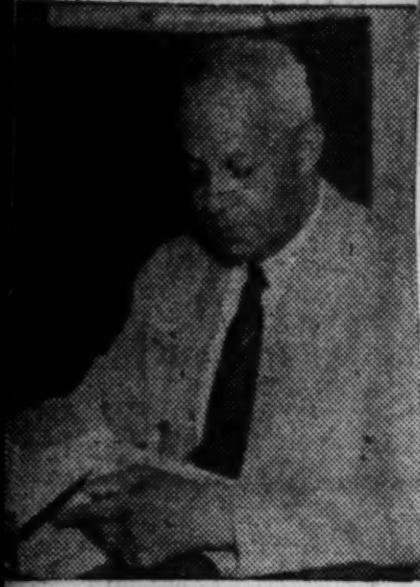
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43-1943

~~Dr. Bundy,
Ohio GOP
Leader, Dies~~

~~Death Takes~~

AUG 21 1943
~~Cincinnati
Chicago, Ill.
School Head
Defender~~



DR. LEROY N. BUNDY

CLEVELAND. — Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, for many years a powerful figure in Republican politics, died Saturday morning at his home, following a severe heart attack.

Dr. Bundy had the reputation of being one of the most astute politicians in the Middle West until his health began to fail him several years ago. A native of Hamilton, Ohio, Dr. Bundy had successfully crowded three careers into his life—dentistry, law and politics.

At the age of 17 he was graduated from Western Reserve University dental school, the youngest member in his class. In 1906 he was the oldest member of his class to receive his degree from the law school of the same university.

Up until death claimed him he had practiced law and maintained an office at his home.

Dr. Bundy went to Europe to study dentistry after graduation here and later served for a time in Provident Hospital in Chicago. Later he practiced in St. Louis and East St. Louis. He served a term as county commissioner in East St. Louis before coming to Cleveland.

He joined the party led by the late Maurice Maschke and son was a leader in Republican politics. In 1934 Dr. Bundy was chairman of the utilities committee of the City Council.

In 1937, while running for re-election to the council Dr. Bundy contracted pneumonia and since then has never been well. He was defeated in the election. At the time of his death he was not active in the sheriff's office.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Vella Bundy; his mother, Mrs. Eliza Bundy; a sister, Lillian Talbot, and a brother, Clifford Bundy, a supervisor in the City Street Department for several years.

JUN 5 1943

NOV 27 1943
~~Cincinnati
Chicago, Ill.
School Head
Defender~~

CINCINNATI—Local educational circles lost one of its leaders Friday with the death of John Willard Scott, historian and principal of Sherman public school here.

Scott came to Cincinnati about 14 years ago, having left the public school system of Huntington, W. Va., to serve here as assistant principal of Sherman school—then an auxiliary of Stowe school. He was best known for his research in Negro history.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Goldie Scott, three children, other relatives and a host of friends. The funeral was held in Huntington, and among those paying tribute to the deceased were President John W. Davis, West Virginia State college, and O. L. Lewis, Morehouse college, Atlanta.

Made Excellent Record
Since Appointment
In Feb. 1941

NOV 27 1943

WARREN, O. — Deputy Sheriff Theodore Roosevelt Toles, 41, died suddenly last Tuesday at his Braceville, Ohio residence from a heart attack as he was being prepared to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

He had been ill for a week and took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday morning. His physician ordered him into the hospital but he expired before he could be taken there.

Deputy Toles had been a life long farmer before his appointment as a deputy by Sheriff Russ E. Stein on Feb. 3, 1941.

His genial personality, kind and considerate ways and willingness to be of service to persons of all races made him a host of friends. He had a keen interest in the progress of his race and his appointment as a public servant did not lessen it.

Sheriff Stein said to his staff that the death of Deputy Toles was a distinct shock to him and his staff. "I feel the sheriff's office and the community has suffered a personal loss in his untimely passing.

Mr. Toles was born June 24,



Deputy Sheriff Theodore Toles

NOV 27 1943

24

43-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Robert W. Bagnall Passes

PHILADELPHIA — (APN) — Rev. Robert Wellington Bagnall, one of the best known Episcopal ministers within the group, died of a heart attack Friday at his home, 5420 Haverford Avenue. He was the rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, 57th and Pearl Streets here for the past ten years.

Dr. Bagnall, who was 53, was a leader not alone in the work of the Episcopal church but in civic life nationally. For 12 years he was dean of the School of Religious Education for Colored people. He was president of the Episcopal Province Conference of Church workers and on the faculty of the Diocesan Normal School of Religious life.

For many years, Dr. Bagnall was rector of the Episcopal church in Detroit, where he took an active part in the activities growing out of racial disturbances during the Sweet case of a decade ago. Later he became a member of the national staff of the NAACP, serving in that capacity for several years. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and attended Mission college, West Resident university and Allen university in South Carolina. Dr. Bagnall's funeral services were held from the church. His wife, Lillian, his only survivor.

RECTOR DIES; HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED

Funeral services were held Tuesday, for the Rev. Dr. Robert Wellington Bagnall, rector of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, 52nd and Parish streets, who died Monday at his home, 5420 Haverford avenue, of a heart attack.

A distinguished host of ministers from Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania attended the solemn requiem mass, held at 11:00 a.m. in the St. Thomas Church.

The Rt. Rev. Oliver J. Mari, Bishop of the Pennsylvania Diocese, directed the services. Participating in the mass were the Rev. L. H. Berry of New York, N. J., the Rev. Jesse An-

Heart Attack Fatal

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG 28 1943



PENNSYLVANIA

Psi Fraternity, and the Civicing from the scene of his Club of New York. greatest work in these environs. Survivors include his widows, he leaves an unencumbered. Lillian, three sisters, Lillard, and a well organized Bagnall Gray, Arta Bagized church for his successor. Bagnall Thompson and Thelma His work is done. Bagnall Patterson; and a brother.

AUG 28 1943

In the passing of the Rev. Dr. Robert Wellington Bagnall, Philadelphians have lost a dynamic influence for progress of which his up-rooting of the old St. Thomas Church, 12th Street and Locust, is a notable example.

Perhaps the Rev. Dr. Bagnall would not have liked to put that way exactly. He might have preferred it said that the congregation outgrew its historic building. In any event in the establishment of the new

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, son, of Wilmington, Del. St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of 52nd and Parish streets, set in motion a new current.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the body was removed to Mt. Lawn Cemetery.

Clarence T. Allmond, mortician, directed arrangements.

Born in Norfolk, Va., in 1884,

Father Bagnall was educated at Norfolk Mission College; this dynamic, modest and progressive

in Petersburg, Va., where he found

the youngest graduate; and cleric, is as former field

and at Temple University; representative for the national

where he received his D.D. de-

gree.

Before assuming the pastorate of St. Thomas' Church in the heyday of that organization's fight for

1933, he was rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Detroit for 10 years. He has also served churches in Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio.

At this time, he

also served churches in Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio.

Literally inclined, Father Bagnall contributed articles to the Survey, the Nation, the World Tomorrow, Opportunity, the Crisis, the Philadelphia Tribune, and the Southern Workman. He was contributing editor of the now defunct Messenger Magazine for several years.

Among other activities, he was director of branches of the NAACP from 1921 until he accepted the pastorate of St. Thomas' Church; and a member of the American Negro Academy, Kappa Alpha

Robert W. Bagnall

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT W. BAGNALL has gone on that long last journey from which no traveler returns. The final curtain has come down on one of America's most useful citizens.

AUG 28 1943

"Bob" Bagnall used all of his great natural abilities for the benefit of mankind. He was a fluent speaker, who had the courage to defend what he believed to be right.

Trained to be a pastor, he gave up his church work to become the director of branches of the NAACP. It was in this work that Bagnall became a national figure in fighting for the equality of colored Americans.

AUG 28 1943

His last days were spent as minister of the famous St. Thomas Church in Philadelphia. Yet he always found time to continue as the advocate for those who are oppressed.

AUG 28 1943

While all that is mortal of Robert Bagnall has gone, his spirit remains to inspire those who live "Within the Veil."

AUG 28 1943

43-1943

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier New York Times
July 3, 1943

Violent Deaths Do Not Increase

The total of Charleston county accidents and suicides for the first six months of 1943 remained almost the same as for the same period last year, despite population increases, traffic congestion and the great amount of industrial activity in the area. It was disclosed yesterday by Coroner John P. DeVeaux from a tabulation of records of his office.

The total, in fact, dropped two points, from seventy-six to seventy-four, though within this total the number of suicides rose about 300 per cent, from three to eleven. All suicides both this year and last were white persons.

The accidental deaths, however, including nineteen automobile fatalities, dropped to sixty-three this year from seventy-three last year. The automobile deaths dropped to this year's figure from twenty-five last year.

There were 145 people who died from natural causes but without an attending physician, 108 of them being negroes.

The total of sixty-three accidental deaths is an average of more than ten a month, or one every three days. Of the number, seven were deaths in an army airplane crash near the Charleston air port several weeks ago.

Chester, S. C. Reporter

August 5, 1943

PROMINENT CHESTER NEGRO DIED IN CHERAW YESTERDAY

A news item from Cheraw, under a date line of August 4th, states that the Rev. George Waldo Long, D. D., negro educator and divine, died at his home there today of a heart attack. His health has been failing for several months. He was born in Chester, 64 years ago and had lived in Cheraw for 35 years. He was president of Copier Memorial Academy, a junior co-educational junior college for negroes with a student body of 400 from fifteen states. He was also pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. Johnson C. Smith University conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity on him several years ago. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was chairman of the Atlantic Synod and president of the Fairfield Presbytery.

He is survived by his wife and two brothers, Andrew and William Long, of Chester. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

South Carolina

DR. C. B. ANTISDEL, 80 OF BENEDICT COLLEGE

Oct 29 1943
President Emeritus of School
in South Carolina Dies

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Clarence B. Antisdel, president emeritus of Benedict College for Negroes here, died last night at the age of 80.

Born in Afton, Wis., Dr. Antisdel had served as missionary to Africa and Burma, had preached in Chicago, and for one year he held the chair of missions at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

He was made president of Benedict in 1921, five years after he joined the faculty and served until 1940, when he became president emeritus and dean of the ministerial department.

Ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1892, Dr. Antisdel was educational missionary to the Congo under the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society from 1892 to 1905 and was missionary in Burma from 1905 to 1913.

A son of Joseph Fuller and Mariette Baumes Antisdel, Dr. Antisdel studied at the old University of Chicago from 1883 to 1886 and received a B. A. degree in 1888 and an LL.D. degree in 1922 from University of South Dakota and a B.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1892.

He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa society.

In 1896 he married Gerdena S. Vander Kolk of Chicago.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois Bury First Race Prexy

Of Knoxville College

HENDERSON, S. C.—(AP)—Members of both races last week attended impressive funeral services for Dr. John A. Cotton, who was the first Negro president of Knoxville College. The rites were held from the United Presbyterian church.

JUL 3 1943
His death occurred at the Duke hospital, the result of an illness that extended from the time of his retirement from the Knoxville presidency last year because of failing health.

Dr. Cotton, who was about 70 years of age, served for many years as president of the Henderson Normal and Industrial Institute here, a unit of the United Presbyterian church's educational institutions.

43-1943

Dr. L. A. West, Noted Medic,

Succumbs JAN 2 1943

Atlanta Daily World

Nationally Known

Atlanta

As Surgeon, Was

NMA Head In 1930

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Dr. Lightfoot Allen West died last Sunday afternoon. And thus wrote "Finis" to one of the most distinguished surgical and medical careers in the annals of his profession.

Giving up his extensive practice here four years ago, Dr. West had been in voluntary retirement since, living quietly for the most part at his home, 557 South Orleans, with his wife, Mrs. Hallie West.

NOTABLE CAREER

Born in a modest family in Nashville, Tennessee in 1885, Doctor West developed to evolve a career which reads JAN 2 1943

At an early age he was sent to live with relatives in St. Paul, Minnesota. There he received his elementary schooling. Later he returned to Nashville to attend Pearl High School and to be near his mother. He matriculated at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, from which he graduated as a surgeon in 1907.

In 1917 he founded the Mercy Hospital here. This institution became one of the landmarks of Negro medical and surgical practice in the Mid-South and the country.

In 1930 this distinguished Mid-Southerner became president of the National Medical Association. He had previously served as president of the Bluff City Medical Society.

After serving as secretary; as secretary and later president of the Tri-State Society; then as president of the Volunteer State Medical Society, and of the Woodmen of Union Clinic at Hot Springs, Arkansas; then as chairman of the Surgical Section of the National Medical Association; still later as vice-president and then president of the national body. JAN 2 1943

He was a distinguished and honored and guest before such

notable bodies of medical men as Cook County Physicians Association of Chicago, Ill.; the Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis Mo.; the Arkansas State Medical Society of Hot Springs; the Mississippi State Medical Society, Vicksburg, Miss.; the Volunteer State Medical Society, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Texas State Medical Society, Galveston, Texas; and the California State Medical Society, Los Angeles, California, which he organized. JAN 2 1943

He was at one time Chairman of the Memphis Community Chest (colored division). He was interested in the political development of colored people, and served as secretary for the Shelby County Republican Committee. He connected himself with the Mississippi Avenue Christian Church, where his funeral obsequies were held last Wednesday. His body lay in state Tuesday night at the S. W. Qualls Funeral on Vance Avenue.

Doctor and Mrs. West had no children. He is survived by his widow and many other relatives living in various parts of the country. JAN 2 1943

Rev. Blair T. Hunt, pastor of Miss Avenue Christian Church officiated at the funeral, assisted by Rev. W. A. Johnson and Rev. L. A. Kemp.

Franklin, Tenn., News

June 24, 1943

Negro Educator Dies Monday Rites Today

Funeral services for Dr. Isham Hampton, Negro, former member of Meharry Medical College, who died Monday morning at his home here, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Baptist Church, with the Rev. L. E. Coleman officiating.

Dr. Hampton taught as well as practiced medicine in Fayetteville many years. He served as president of the Courtland Alabama Academy and was on the faculty of Rogers Williams University during the presidency of Dr. A. M. Townsend. He took his degree from Meharry College and later taught there.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Leona Andrews Hampton; son Jesse Crutchley, Jr., and came to Cleveland with his parents when just a boy. When Edwina Leona Wells, Mrs. Gertrude in his early 20's he went to work

Gentry Donan of Louisville and Mrs. Alice Caswell.

TENNESSEE Savannah Martin Dies In Memphis

Chicago, Ill. Defender

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The city's oldest newspaper distributor, Mrs. Savannah Martin, 50, 222 (r) of Butler street, died last Thursday.

For more than a score of years she was the city's best known agent for the Chicago Defender, and over half a dozen Negro newspapers.

She was a former student of Knoxville college. She had lived in Memphis for more than 30 years, coming here from her native home of Eufala, Ala. JUN 12 1943

She was the mother of one son, William Martin, who was on a defense job in New Britain, Conn., at the time of her death. She, to the surprise of scores of Memphians who knew her, had a sister who lives in Memphis, two sisters in Chicago, and a mother who lives in Alabama.

Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois MRS. C. V. ROMAN DIES

NASHVILLE, June 17. (ANP)—Word was received here of the death of Mrs. C. V. Roman, wife of the late Dr. C. V. Roman, one of the best-known medical practitioners and teachers in this section. Long a teacher at Meharry Medical school, Dr. Roman was one of the pioneers of the famous John Andrew clinic which, with Dr. John Kelly as director, meets at Tuskegee Institute every April.

Mrs. Roman arrived to Tuskegee for a visit of several weeks and was a guest of the Rev. Kelly's. It is probable interment will take place in Nashville, Cleveland, Tenn. Journal

November 25, 1943

REUBEN SHEELER, PROMINENT CLEVELAND NEGRO, PASSES

Reuben Sheeler, aged 83, one of Cleveland's oldest and highly respected Negroes, passed away at his home, corner East Central Avenue and Gault Street, Sunday afternoon at 2:35 o'clock, following a lengthy illness.

Reuben was born in Murry County, Tenn., and came to Cleveland with his parents when just a boy. When

with Col. W. S. Tipton, who established the Cleveland Herald, and walked of life and all who knew her fed the job presses and also crank-ed the old Campbell newspaper press. As no small paper in this section had a power press, Reuben at that time to her credit a longer period of service than any other the Herald. He remained faithful teacher. She was a pillar in the community Baptist church and had away, and at the death of Uncle Tim Cooper, he went with the church. She was also liberal in her donations to other worthy causes. Her life of self-sacrifice to education and human uplift is worthy of emulation.

Those who were students of Latin under Miss Jackson regard her as one of the most thorough students of the subject as well as one of the best teachers with whom they had ever come in contact. She had mastered her subject so well that she was able to teach without making use of a text book. She had mastered not only fundamental Latin but also advanced texts of the subject and was able always to make them interesting to her pupils. As was proper and as she desired, Miss Jackson's funeral was held in the church for which she had labored so zealously for many years. These rites were attended as was to be expected, by a large crowd of those whom she had taught, by teachers with whom she had been associated in the local system.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon of this week, with her pastor, the Rev. Jerome I. Wright officiating. Others on program for eulogies were Revs. Ambrose Bennett, R. C. Barbour and R. A. Ewing. The pallbearers were, Profs. J. K. Petway, J. C. Hull, N. S. Holliday, William H. Fort, S. E. Grinstead, Richard Harris and J. W. Work. Drs. J. W. King, L. L. Price, Jr., and H. M. Holloway; honorary pallbearers, Profs. J. A. Galloway, T. B. Hardin, Wayne Taylor, J. C. Haynes, Johnson, Isaiah Suggs and Fred A. Randalls. Messrs. E. T. Brown, A. G. Price, E. L. Price, Sr., and E. T. Price. Friends of the deceased served as flower ladies. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

SEP 10 1943

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

MISS LENA JACKSON VETERAN TEACHER OF LATIN

SUCCUMBS

Best Known Member of City Staff, Served Local Schools 53 Years

Miss Lena T. Jackson, who for a period of 53 years was Latin teacher in the public schools of Nashville, departed this life at her residence, 135 13th Ave., N., on Friday morning Sept. 3. Her passing brought sorrow to the hearts of hundreds of young and middle-aged Nashvillians who had been her pupils in their school days. She

News Birmingham, Ala. Military Honors Mark Funeral Of Negro, 123

CHATTANOOGA—(P)—A nine-man squad from Ft. Oglethorpe fired a three-gun military salute and Corp. Jim E. Lee sounded taps as Uncle Tom Thrash, 123-year-old Negro, was buried with military honors in a small cemetery near

"Uncle Tom" Jackson, in Virginia, often recalled his part in a government pension. He appeared in a nationwide radio program last May "as the oldest person in the United States." Robert E. Lee, 1820, often met Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and in 1865 he once met President Lincoln in a two-story cabin in a Virginia wilderness. He died in 1922.

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

UNCLE MARK TO MISS HIS 124TH CHRISTMAS

Aged Negro, Former Government Employee, Dies in South

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Uncle Mark Thrash, who would have celebrated his 123d birthday on Dec. 25, died early today at his log cabin home on the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park Reservation.

Dr. W. A. Thompson, his physician, said the aged Negro had been ill for several days with a mild type of pneumonia.

Uncle Mark's claim to his longevity had been substantiated by government investigations. Edgar Carden, chief clerk of the reservation, said. The Negro was employed in the park from 1892 to 1922, when he was retired, and had lived in a simple two-room cabin furnished by the Government.

Active until a few months ago, Uncle Mark lived with his fifth wife, Jessie Thrash, whom he married nearly twenty years ago. He said he had, as far as he knew, eighteen living children, the oldest 98 and the youngest 60. In all he was the father of twenty-nine children.

Uncle Mark was born in slavery at Richmond, Va., on Christmas Day, 1820, records showed. He had told interviewers the first President he remembered was John Quincy Adams.

At the time of the battle of Chickamauga he was 43 years old and had been to Georgia with his master. He had told many times of his helping bury the dead on the battlefield, "the blue in one grave, the gray in another and horses in another."

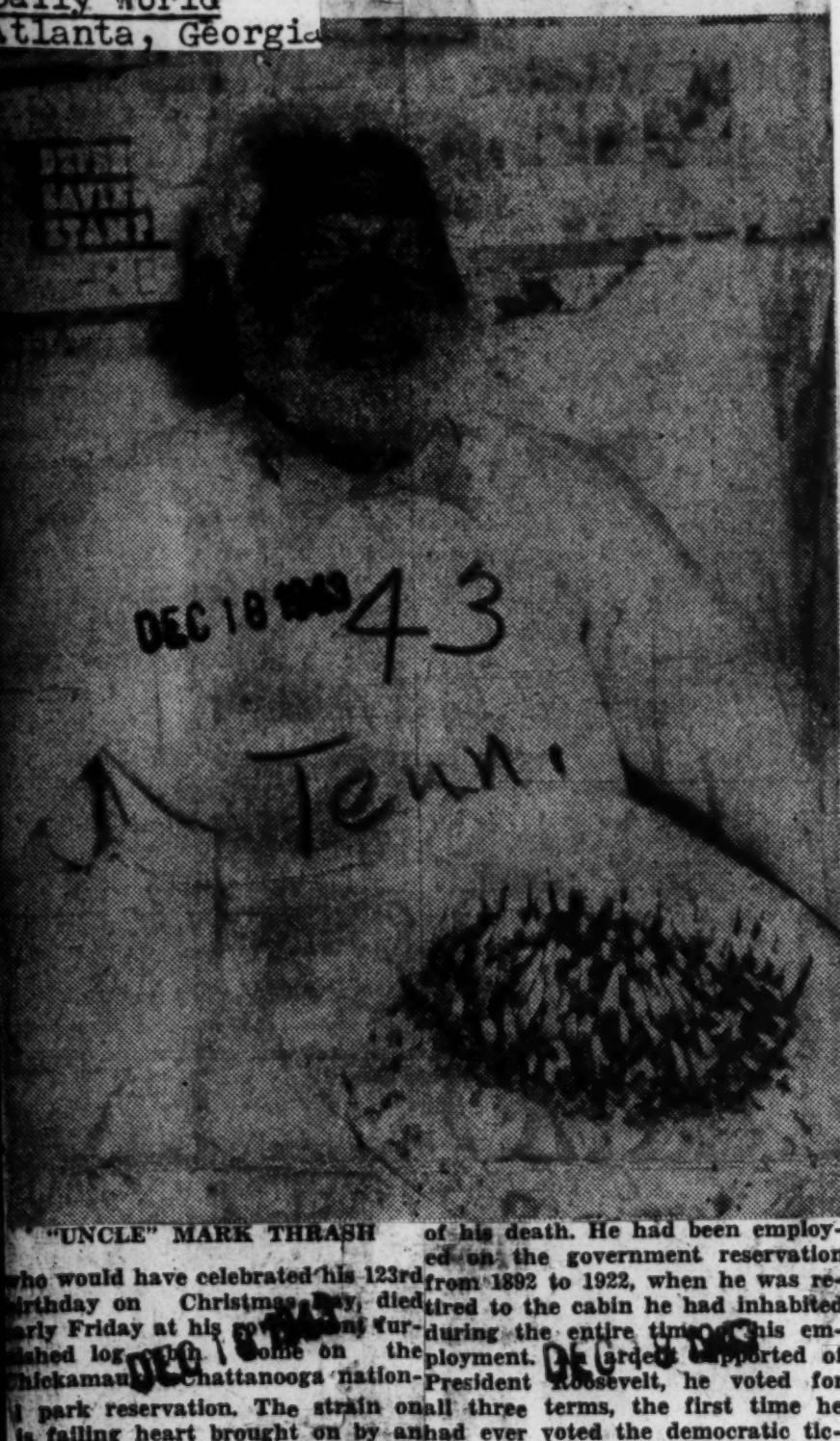
Uncle Mark never attended school but learned to read from his children. He voted regularly in Presidential elections and was featured on a nation-wide broadcast on the eve of the 1940 balloting as the "nation's oldest voter."

43-1943

TENNESSEE

Dies At 122 In Log Cabin

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



"UNCLE" MARK THRASH of his death. He had been employed on the government reservation from 1892 to 1922, when he was retired to the cabin he had inhabited during the entire time of his employment. He largely supported of President Roosevelt, he voted for all three terms, the first time he is failing heart brought on by an had ever voted the democratic ticket. influenza attack was given as causeket.

43-1943

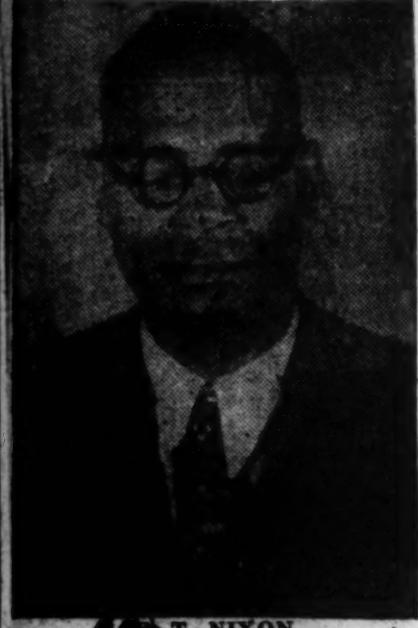
Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORMER TUSKEGEE TEACHER DIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 2.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was informed this week of the death of Harry B. Lee, former teacher at Tuskegee. He died of a heart attack occurring at San Antonio, Tex.

He was married to Anna Minnie Ray Scott, of Victoria, Texas, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1913, who survives, together with two daughters, Tallulah and Minnie Ray, and one son.



Texas

SEP 4 1943

Brilliant Marshall

SEP 4 1943

Musician Passes;
Blind From Birth

MARSHALL, Texas.—S. T. Nixon, well known blind musician and graduate of the M. D. and B. Institute, Austin, Texas, passed away here August 20. He had been blind from birth but achieved a brilliant record as a singer and performer on the piano. Unlike many other blind men, Mr. Nixon made his own way and provided a comfortable livelihood for himself and family.

As a musician, Mr. Nixon rendered classical and sacred music. He refused to beg, and to stand at a door for gifts, and dismissed church audiences.

SEP 4 1943

His wife, Mrs. Mary Nixon, is a talented musician, and she and her husband worked together.

Mr. Nixon was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Van Zandt of Fort Worth. He was a native of Marshall and leaves a wife, two step daughters, his parents, and thousands of personal friends and admirers to mourn his demise.

43-1943

VIRGINIA

**Mother of Shaw
President Dies**

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

**RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1 (A
NP)—The death of Mrs. Carrie
Green Daniel, mother of Dr.
Robert S. Daniel, president of
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.,
occurred on Tuesday, August
24, at the home of her daughter,
Mrs. Carrie Daniel Prunty, in
Elkton, W. Va., where she
was spending the summer.**

(A)
Funeral services were con-
ducted in Washington on Satur-
day where she had been making
her home for several years.
Before going to Washington,
Mrs. Daniel resided in Rich-
mond. Mrs. Daniel was the wid-
ow of Charles J. Daniel Sr., for-
mer secretary-treasurer of Vir-
ginia State college.

The surviving children, beside
Mrs. Prunty and Dr. Daniel, are:
Mrs. Sadie Sinclair of Wash-
ington and Louisville, Ky.; Dr.
Vattell Daniel, Wile university,
Texas; Dr. Willard A. Daniel,
Charles J. Daniel and Walter G.
Daniel, Howard university,
Washington. The interment was
in East View cemetery, Peters-
burg, Va.

held in his home on the campus of Virginia Union University, Friday, June 1, with President John Marcus Ellison officiating at the short, simple service.

Dr. Simpson died on the day night, on his 52nd commencement day, having served as instructor since 1891. He was ill only about two months. He last met his classes on April 2.

Arrangements for the simple service of scripture, prayer, and vocal music were made by a committee which Dr. Simpson personally appointed less than two weeks before his death. Dr. John W. Barco, Dr. Arthur P. Davis, and Dr. J. Marcus Ellison, of the university faculty, Dr. William H. Hughes, Richmond physician, and Robert J. N. Parker Jr., a student.

QUARTET SINGS

The quartet: Williams Jeffers Goodwin, Dean Thomas H. Henderson, Mrs. Phyllis McKinney, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ellison sang, "Spirit of God, Descend Upon My Heart" and "Crossing the Bar."

The pallbearers were: active: Dr. Limas D. Wall, Dr. Hugo Johnston, Dr. Henry J. McQuinn, Dr. John W. Barco, Prof. Louis F. Jeffries, and Wiley A. Hall; and honorary: Dr. William J. Clark, Dr. Arthur P. Davis, Dean Thomas H. Henderson, Prof. Charles W. Florence, Charles T. Russell, and Everett B. Poole.

Dr. Simpson is survived by his sister, Mrs. Hattie Jackson of Washington, Ky.; a nephew, Harry L. Simpson, also of Washington, Ky.; nieces, Mrs. Bessie Humphrey and Mrs. Hattie A. Bulger of Mayslick, Ky., and Mrs. Ida Belle Dorney of Washington, Ky.; and grand nieces: Misses

47 years ago from Louisburg, N. C., his birthplace, and went to work in the shipyard. For more than 47 years he served as head of the steward's department, and his superiors were wont to say that RIDLEY was looking after something there was no cause for worry.

Up to a few weeks before his death at the age of 71, RIDLEY took an active part in the affairs of the Negroes of Newport News and of the State.

He was one of the founders of the Crown Savings Bank; he donated the plot of ground upon which was built the Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church; he took an active part in securing better educational facilities for Negroes in Newport News; he was active in a number of fraternal and civic organizations; and throughout his life he labored ceaselessly for the betterment of his own people and his community.

Newport News was fortunate in that J. H.

RIDLEY elected to make his home here. He was a benefactor of mankind, and a Negro leader who held the confidence and esteem of the white people as well as the Negroes.

The community is poorer for his passing, but richer because of the years he labored here.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON

Marguerite and Frances A. Simpson of Washington, Ky.

Dr. Simpson was born in Washington, Ky., July 23, 1861. He graduated from Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., (now a part of Virginia Union University) in 1886, and from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1890 with the degree of bachelor of arts and again in 1893 with the degree of master of arts.

He began teaching mathematics and Greek in 1891 and at the time of his death, he was professor of ancient language and literature. He never moved his church membership to Richmond but remained a member of the Berean Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., in which he was ordained in 1899. Virginia Union University granted Dr. Simpson the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1902 and subsequently practiced in Newport News since 1902, where he came immediately to the Newton Theological Institution, the University of Chicago, and attended elementary schools there and in Albermarle County, Athens (Greene), Va.

November 27, 1943

J. H. Ridley, Negro Leader

"And therefore, when he does a good office, and proves serviceable to the world, he has fulfilled the end of his being, and attains his own reward."

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Post
Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Negro Leader, Dies

Newport News, Va., Aug. 9 (P).—Dr. William P. Dickerson, 65, prominent Negro physician, banker and civic leader, died suddenly here yesterday afternoon at a local hospital.

He had been in normal health when he retired Saturday night, but was taken ill suddenly yesterday morning and removed to the hospital where he succumbed a few hours later. Dr. Dickerson had practiced in Newport News since 1902, where he came immediately to the University of Virginia, and attended elementary schools there and in Albermarle County, Athens (Greene), Va.

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J. H. Ridley, Negro Leader, Dies At 71

Journal and Guide

Pioneered In Many Fields of Racial, Interracial Work

Norfolk, Virginia
NEWPORT NEWS—Lead-

ers and citizens of both races here and throughout the state mourned the death on Thanksgiving Day of John Haskins Ridley, 71, sire of a prominent family, native of North Carolina and for

27 years was head of the stewards' department at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, being in charge of steward service for the administrative personnel of the shipyard and the services on ships on their trial runs.

During World War I, he served as a member of the War Relief Committee for this area. His wide influence as a leader and respected citizen is best told in the many positions of trust and confidence to which he was elected.

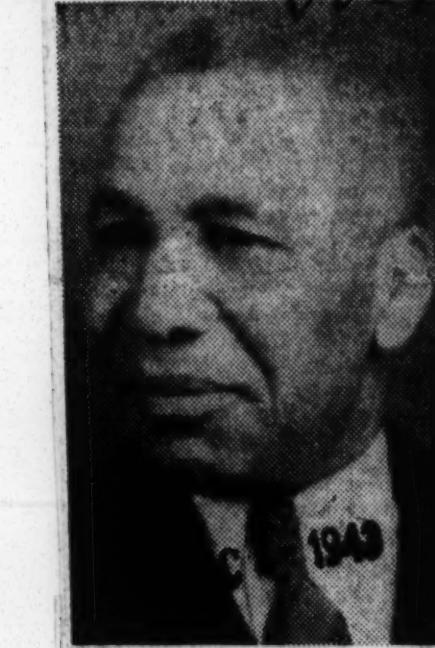
Among them were: executive vice president and last surviving founder of Crown Savings Bank; director of Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., since 1926; grand treasurer, Knights of Pythians of Virginia; grand secretary, Knights and Daughters of Tabor; secretary-manager, Pythian Castle Association; member, Odd Fellows, Masons and Elks; elder and treasurer, Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church; trustee, Whittaker Memorial Hospital.

HONORED FOR SERVICES

In January, 1941, the Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Company of Richmond awarded him a plaque for outstanding work as a civic leader in the community. Mr. Ridley donated the plot of ground upon which was built the Presbyterian Church.

He served on a committee of Negro citizens who requested the establishment of a Negro high school here more than 25 years ago and was foremost in all movements for the betterment of the community, his race, and constructive race relations.

He is survived by six sons: Julian M., Hannibal W., Walter N., Peter S., LeRoy F., and J. H. Ridley Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Johnyse R. Williams; two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Eaton and Mrs. Ortney Foster; and seven grandchildren.



J. H. RIDLEY

47 years, conspicuous in the business, educational, fraternal and religious fields of labor and international goodwill.

Mr. Ridley died at Whittaker Memorial Hospital where he was a patient for two weeks. The body lay in state at the family home, 2404 Marshall Avenue, from 3 p. m. Saturday until the funeral hour at 3 o'clock at Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church which he served long and faithfully as an elder and church treasurer.

PIONEER LEADER

The deceased came here 47 years ago from his native Louisburg, N. C., and for more than

43-1943
New York ~~age~~

New York, N. Y.

**Sherman Hamilton Guss
Faculty Member Of
W. Va. State, Dies**

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Sherman Hamilton Guss, member of the faculty of the West Virginia State College for 37 years, died at his home in Institute, West Virginia, last Monday. The funeral was held in the college chapel, Wednesday afternoon. Rev. John F. Little, pastor of the AME Church, Charleston, officiated. Resolutions of the faculty were read by its secretary, John F. Matheus. Statements of sympathy and appreciation were made by Superintendent W. Davis, State Superintendent of Free Schools; Dr. W. W. Trent, and State Supervisor of Negro Schools, Dr. I. N. Wells.

Mr. Guss was born in Middleport, Ohio. He was graduated with honors from the high school of his home town and in 1892 was the first Negro to receive a degree from Ohio State University. He served as principal of the Clarksburg High School from 1892 to 1904. From 1904 to 1934 he was principal of the West Virginia State College High School. He was retired in 1941.

The career of S. H. Guss is a part of history of Negro education in America. He was an organizer and founder of the State Teachers Association and served as a member of its Board of Directors for many years. This placed him into the national field where he was prominent in the American Teachers Association. He made great contribution in creating interest in high schools, when they were few in number.

Mr. Guss was a lover of the fine arts. For years he was a teacher of Latin and wrote poetry and prose which drew him favorable attention.

He was active in community and civic affairs. He belonged to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, the National Boule, Alpha Phi Alpha, and El Cubo Club.

His life, filled with many interests and achievements, will be greatly missed and will be impossible to replace.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Lillian; a grandson, John Guss; and a niece, Miss Beulah Guss of Columbus, Ohio.